

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLVI] No 35 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CA

GET THE HABIT.

MEET ME AT
MADILL'S.

YOU PAY LESS HERE.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE.

Greater Napanee's Most Progressive Store

In order to keep up our reputation for splendid values in our many departments, and after receiving a cable gram from our buyer who is in Europe ordering us to make a general clearance in all departments, we have rushed on sale for a final clearance, a great many lines that are costing more money to-day, but we must have the room, it is different where a store buys from wholesale houses. But the position we hold is different buying direct the makers and we buy in large quantities thus getting the inside price and saving you the middleman's profit. This is the Madill method.

Hosiery Department

5 DOZEN ONLY, Ladies' Finest Tan Lace Lisle Hose in all the newest shades of Tan elegant Lace patterns, in sizes 8½, 9, and 9½. Regular 40c
To clear Saturday, 9 a.m. 29c pair

Embroidery Department

6 ONLY patterns of Skirt Embroideries for Ladies', the newest styles and most perfect workmanship in these dainty fabrics, and which by seeing them is the only satisfactory way. Regular \$1.50 On sale Saturday 9 a.m. 98c Cents
To clear

Children's Skirt Ends—in many different patterns of the season's newest and most perfect goods. Regular \$1.60 per yard
To clear Saturday 9 a.m. 69 cents.

ALLOVER EMBROIDERIES.

These have been the Creme of the season but the lengths are of course quite short, patterns the best, materials perfect.

Elegant Designs, regular \$1.25, to Clear Saturday 9 a.m....	.98
" " 1.50, " " ...	\$1.12½
" " .90, " "74

STOCK CLEANING.

In going through our stock of Clothing we find a great number of odd suits, one of a size that must be cleared out before we start in the fall trade. These Suits have been reduced in price so as to clear them out quickly.

\$10.00 Suits \$7.00. \$9.00 Suits \$6.25
8.00 Suits 5.50. 7.50 Suits 5.00

Boys' Clothing 25% Discount.

All marked in plain figures. Just take ¼ the price off and give us the balance and the suit is yours (sarges excepted.)

Men's Odd Pants.

We have a large assortment of odd Pants, good patterns and from the best makers—All must go at 25 per cent. discount.—Now is your chance to get a new suit for yourself or boy and save money.

J. L. BOYES,

The Clothier.

LAPUM.

William Boulton has leased Mrs. William Love's farm, and will take possession this fall.

Miss Hazel Joyner entertained a few of her young friends Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Pringle, Napanee, spent a few days with friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Love, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. James Huff and sons, Harold and Clifford, and daughter, Jessie, spent Sunday with friends in Elginburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Brown have gone to visit friends at Tamworth.

E. Rose and Edwin Bell spent Sunday at A. H. Bell's, Westbrooke.

Miss Nellie Clyde is spending a few days here with her grandparents.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Broom have returned to their home in Odessa.

Mrs. Ralph Hamm, Napanee, and Miss Winnie Hamm, Toronto, are spending this week with Mrs. T. B. Hamm and Miss M. Hogeboom.

Victor Clayton, Toronto, is the guest of Walter Bush this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney, Bush took in the excursion to Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Sills, Sydenham, were, on Sunday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Joyner.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Walker spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Wilbur Love.

Hay Forks, Straw Forks, Manure Forks, Spading Forks. All kinds of Harvest Tools at

BOYLE & SON'S.

Carpet Department

Colling Cards

Carpet Department

Remnants of Oilcloths, Linoleums
in every length and width, to clear... **HALF PRICE**

Dress Goods Section.

Remnants are at the head of the list for this department. We are bound to keep this stock second to none between Toronto and Montreal. This department is without competition in this district. We want to clear the stock well for our new arrivals from the old world. Remnants are offered at **HALF price**.

It will pay you to visit any section of the store this month to see the remarkable offering being put forth in order to have our stock in a perfect and healthy condition for the new fall goods.

WANTED== We have a few openings left in our Dressmaking Department for experienced hands, as well as girls to learn.

Apply at Dress Goods Department.

We're the House
with
the Goods

Madill Bros

Promptitude
Efficiency

The Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte
Steamboat Co., Limited.

R. Webster, N. Y. Thousand Islands.

Steam to NORTH KING and CASPIAN, com-
mencing 2nd June leave Deseronto daily ex-
cept Mondays at 9:55 p.m. for Belleville, Canal
at Mont. arrive at Port of Rochester, N. Y.
ridge, Bri. arrive at 4:55 a.m. same days
Returning to Deseronto, Bay of Quinte ports,
and leave for Thousand Islands. For further
information apply to,
E. E. HORSLEY, J. L. BOYES,
General Manager, Agent,
Kingston, Napanee.

NOTICE!

Change of Route and
Time Table

STR. REINDEER,
- IN EFFECT -

MONDAY, JUNE 3rd
1907.

The Reindeer will run on the former
route of Str. Jessie Bain on and after
Monday, June 3rd, 1907.

Leaving—
Napanee for Deseronto and Picton at 6:00 a.m.
Picton for Deseronto at 9:50 a.m.
Deseronto for Picton at 2:00 p.m.
Picton for Deseronto and Napanee at 4:00 p.m.
Connecting with all G. T. R. Trains East and
West, also B of Q. Trains at Deseronto; C.O.R.
Trains at Picton, and Str. Ella Ross for Bel-
leville, Trenton, and upper bay ports.
On morning trip to Steamer will call at
Glen Island and Glenora, returning passengers
at these points on 4 p.m. trip out of Picton.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

Is Open Saturdays

from 9 a. m. to 3 p.m.

and from 7 to 9
in the Evening.

DUDLEY L. HILL,

Acting Manager, Napanee Branch.

ALBERT COLLEGE,

Belleville, Ont.

Department of Music.

V. P. Hunt, A. A. G. O., Director, Graduate
of Royal Conservatory, Leipzig, Germany.

Free staff of Specialists in PIANO, PIPE
ORGAN, VOICE, VIOLIN, and THEORY OF
MUSIC.

Toronto Conservatory and University Exams
held annually in the College Buildings.

Over 300 successful Candidates in five years.

College re-opens Sept. 10th.

Send for special music and College catalogue.

Address
PRINCIPAL DYER.

**Genuine Bargains
Are Here.**

Call and see, and if not, you need
not buy at all.
Everything you need for presents
in—

Watches and Clocks,

Cut Glass and China.

Great Values.

Brooches, Necklets,

Locketts, Chains,

Bracelets,

Solid Gold Rings from

\$1.50 upwards.

**Everything Genuine
Bargains.**

Marriage Licenses and Confidential.

F. CHINNECK'S

THE STORE OF QUALITY.

Near Royal Hotel, Napanee.

Hammocks at Paul's.

Forks, Spading Forks, All kinds of
Harvest Tools at
BOYLE & SON'S.

Calling Cards.

You can't afford to write
your Calling Cards at the price
we ask for printing Cards.

We have new type and can
equal any city work, and at a
smaller price.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

JOB DEPARTMENT.

BATH.

Canon Baker and wife, Guelph, who
have been visiting at Dr. Northmore's
for a few days, returned home on Tues-
day of this week.

Mrs. Joseph Morgan, Lethbridge,
Alta., is visiting at her mother's, Mrs.
P. E. Davy.

Joseph F. Johnston, Sarnia, and
Thomas Johnston, New York city, are
visiting their mother, Mrs. Mary
Johnston.

Myers Gilbert and Miss Ackerman,
Picton, are visiting at Dr. S. L. Nash's.
Miss Minnie Rikley, Napanee, is
visiting with Mrs. Joseph Cunning-
ham.

John Wood and wife visited friends
in Selby on Sunday last.

A large picnic party from Violet
spent the day at McManus' grove on
Tuesday last.

Rev. W. A. Guy and Mrs. Guy and
daughter, McDonald's Corners, are
visiting at D. T. Bowse's.

Frank Keller, Buffalo, N. Y., who
has been visiting at John Forrester's
returned home on Sunday last.

Messrs F. and A. Calver and W.
Hoselton, with a few friends from
Stella and Syracuse, N. Y., went to
Glen Island and Lake-on-the-Mountain
on Sunday and spent a pleasant time
there.

Miles Buck is painting the interior
of the public school.

Mrs. C. Wemp, who has been quite
ill, is improving.

Machine Oil, Engine Oil, Belting and
Belt Laces, Steam Valves, Lubricators,
Steam Gauges, Injectors, Water
Gauges, full line at

BOYLE & SON'S.

VIOLET.

The Sunday school picnic was a suc-
cess.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Valentine and Mr.
and Mrs. James Furs, spent Saturday
Sunday and Monday on a trip among
the Thousand Islands.

Mr. Page has purchased the N. A.
Asselstine farm and will take possession
in the spring.

Mrs. J. E. Robson, Miss Ethel and
Teresa Boyce went on the excursion
to Belleville last week.

Miss Lillian Shewell is spending a
few days with her friend, Miss Dot
Stevenson at Bath.

Visitors: Miss Davis, Kingston, at
B. Davis; Mrs. Dr. Rice, Kingston, at
Rev. Mr. Bayers; W. Clark, of Harrow-
smith, at S. G. Hogg's; Miss Edna
Vanliven, Napanee, at D. Wright's;
Mrs. Otten and little son at A. M.
Scouten's; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Den-
yes, of Fellows, at H. Robinson's.

Best White wine vinegar 25c. per
gallon.

J. F. KNOWLTON.

The balance of Hammocks and Lawn
Mowers at reduced prices.

M. S. MADOLE.

FREE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NADA—FRIDAY, AUGUST 9th 1907

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber,
August 5th, 1907.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, and in the absence of Mayor Meng, Reeve Lowry occupied the chair.

Councillors present—Graham, Williams, Kimmerly, Normile and Denison.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

A communication was received from the Grand Trunk Railway officials in reference to the complaint made by the council against the whistling, and other nuisances. The officials say they will give the matter due consideration and report their decision to the council.

The School Board handed in a statement of the amount of funds they will need for next year, and for which the council has to provide for when the estimates are made. The following schedules speak for themselves.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Estimated Expenditure.

Salaries	\$6825 00
Fuel	500 00
Furniture	25 00
Grounds	25 00
Gymnasium	50 00
Insurance	50 00
Library	25 00
Maps, etc	25 00
Printing and Stationery	25 00
Repairs, etc	100 00
Supplies	200 00
Examination	200 00

\$8050 00

Estimated Income.

Legislative Grant	\$1200 00
Legislative Grant, Cadet Corps	50 00
Fees	100 00
Town's proposition	3400 00
County's proposition	3850 00

\$8050 00

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Estimated Expenditure.

Salaries	\$6375 00
Fuel	500 00
Insurance	50 00
Maps, etc	25 00
Printing and Stationery	25 00
Repairs	225 00
Supplies	200 00
School Furniture	100 00

\$6500 00

Estimated Income.

Legislative Grant, P. S.	\$400 00
Legislative Grant, M. S.	150 00
County Grant	150 00
Fees	100 00

\$800 00

Balance required \$5700 00.

The manager of the "Wonderland Show" appeared before the council in reference to the license to be charged for the show.

On motion the fee was fixed at \$10 for two months or \$25 a year.

Messrs. Jas. Daly, Wilson Bros., E. B. Perry, F. P. Douglas, Chas. Vanalstine and E. Embury, petitioned the council for a 4 1/2 foot granolithic pavement on the east side of west street, between Dundas and Bridge street walk to be laid at once, and the property owners along the said street to pay half of cost. Referred to street Committee to report.

The Fire Water and Light Committee reported the account of M. Stevens, correct, and asked for further time to report on the accounts of Chas. Anderson and Napanee Gas Co. Report adopted.

The By-law for the appointment of

TYPEWRITER BARGAIN!

\$7.50 buys a Caligraph Second-hand Typewriter, in first-class working order. Machine and sample of work may be seen at this office.
E. J. POLLARD.

WANTED—By young, single gentleman, nice room, with hot and cold bath preferred, also good board. Address replies to this office.

GIRL WANTED—As Clerk. Permanent position to suitable applicant. Address replies to Box A, this office.

PLUMBERS and Steamfitters, highest wages, steady employment. Apply P. L. FRASER, Paisley House, Napanee, Saturday.

WANTED—Young Girl to sell tickets in Wonderland. Must be strictly honest and capable. Also a smart youth to act as doorman. References required. Address replies to this office.

SITUATION WANTED—Young girl, 16 years of age, wants situation in small family, no washing, in or near Napanee. Apply MRS. NAIL, care Mr. Carl Hawley, Bardslopp, Ont.

NOTICE—A Note for \$100 and interest, payable to Rosanna Keller, and signed by Nancy Gillett, has been stolen from my house. All persons are hereby notified not to purchase said Note. Anyone being offered said Note will please notify me. GEORGE S. KELLER, Croydon.

VOTERS' LIST 1907.

Municipality of the Township of Richmond County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section eight of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant of said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said List was first posted up at my office, at Richmond, on the 1st August, A. D., 1907, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said List, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

ABRAM WINTERS,

Clerk of said Municipality

VOTERS' LIST 1907.

Municipality of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections eight and nine of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the List, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly, and at Municipal Elections; and that the said List was first posted up at my office in the Village of Denbigh, on 9th day of Aug., 1907, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said List, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

PAUL STEIN,

Clerk.

The Trouble About Buffalo Moths and Bed Bugs is This.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

I.C.E. Ice season is here. First comer first served.

S. CASEY DENISON,

NOTICE—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted, or for anything that may be sold by my son, William West, after this date. MRS. PATRICK WEST, Napanee, July 26th, 1907.

WANTED, by Chicago wholesale house, specific representative (man or woman) for each province. Canada. Salary of \$24.00 and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Business successful; position permanent. No investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Address Manager, 132 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Good Farm and Cheese Factory for Sale.

Being lot No. 3, in the 6th concession of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox, Ont., better known as the Thomas Empey Farm. There is a Cheese Factory on the premises, built this spring. The property is within a short distance of Switzerville Post Office, and church and a good school, and is five miles from Newburgh and five miles from Napanee. The owner dying last spring is the reason for selling.

For particulars apply to MRS. EMPEY, on the premises, or to MESSRS. HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE, Solicitors, Napanee. The owner might be induced to sell the farm, say, 195 acres, and the Cheese factory with 4 or 5 acres, in separate parcels.

Dated at Napanee, July 25th, 1907. 33d

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE ESTATE OF JAMES ALBERT GORDANIER CATON, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 123, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, section 38, and amending acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of James Albert Gordianier Caton, late of the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 28th day of June, A. D., 1907, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to Messrs. Deroche & Deroche, Napanee, Ontario, Solicitors for H. M. Deroche, Executor of the last will and testament of the said James Albert Gordianier Caton, deceased, on or before the Tenth day of August, A. D., 1907, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said Tenth day of August, A. D., 1907, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall then have received notice, and will not be responsible for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he has not received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

DEROCHE & DEROCHE, Solicitors for the said Executor

DOXSEE & CO. CLEARING OUT

All Untrimmed Hats at less than half price, also all Trimmed Hats any price to clear them out. You can save money by buying now as the goods must be sold to make room for fall goods soon to arrive.

Lawn Waists

Only a few left, while they last

Price \$1.25

New Underskirts, New Golf Jackets, in Eaton Styles. New Belts, New Collars.

The Leading Millinery House.

FARM FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE

FOR SMALLER FARM—240 acres, Lot No. 19, in the 4th Concession of Adolphustown situated on the north shore of Hay Bay. Two houses, two barns and sheds, drive horse and hog pen. Buildings all in good repair. Lane running through centre of farm. No herrick, 20 acres woodland, good orchard, well fenced and watered, half a mile from school, church, telephone and post-office. Terms to suit purchaser. Possession given at any time. For further particulars apply to

JOHN T. SOBY, Napanee.

FARM FOR SALE—in Florida, near

Wilton, known as the late Hiram Walker Farm. About 5 miles east of Wilton, 4 miles from Harrowsham, being the south 100 acres of the east three-quarter of lot No. 11, in the 7th concession of the western addition of the Township of Kingston. This farm was owned by the late Geo. Walker and is being sold to wind up the estate. It has a good house and farm buildings on it, and is a desirable property. For terms and particulars apply to HIRAM WALKER, Executor, Wilton P. O.—residence next to property; or to Herrington, Warner & Grange, Solicitors, Napanee. Napanee, June 24th, 1907.

33d



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-

signed, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings, will be received at this office until Thursday, September 5, 1907, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an

The Fire Water and Light Committee reported the account of Mr. Stevens, correct, and asked for further time to report on the accounts of Chas. Anderson and Napanee Gas Co. Report adopted.

The By-law for the appointment of an Electric Light Commission was laid over until next meeting of council. Coun. Simpson entered.

The Police Committee were empowered to spend a moderate amount in the purchase of necessities for emergency cases, such as when the police have to attend injured people, etc.

Moved by Couns. Graham and Williams that Wm. Loucks be authorized to break stone for the town up to fifty toise. Carried.

Moved by Couns. Normile and Denison that the Finance Committee examine the contract between the Napanee Waterworks Co and the town of Napanee, and that the said contract be brought before the council at its next meeting. Carried.

Moved by Couns. Williams and Simpson that the cost of the cement culverts on Selby and Belleville roads be paid for out of the county grant on account of county roads. Carried.

ACCOUNTS

The following accounts were ordered paid;

E. Kelly.....	\$ 50
Wm. Loucks.....	9 35
Robt. Light.....	142 56
C. A. Graham & Co.....	12 90
M. S. Madole.....	46 20
Boyle & Son.....	83 60
Boyle & Son.....	9 70
Fred L. Hooper.....	38 25
Mrs. I. Huffman.....	3 00
S. C. Denison.....	9 50
H. W. Kelly.....	8 88
Madden Bros.....	11 00
Chas. Pollard.....	6 50
E. B. Perry.....	20 00
Gutta Percha & Rubber Co.....	415 10

An account of Robert Light, \$15.41, was referred to the Fire Water and Light Committee.

Council adjourned.

STRATHCONA

The B. Q. R. Co are fencing the railroad around the station and repainting the office and sitting room, which will add greatly to the appearance of the little town.

Mr. Finlay has trimmed the trees along Brown st. which is also an improvement.

Mr. Leslie Ballance lost a fine horse which he paid \$100.00 for last spring.

Mr. Guy Pybus and wife have moved to Rochester for the summer, where he has secured a situation.

Miss Grace Henwood, of Morven, is spending the week with Mrs. George Haycock.

Miss Flossie Dunlap, of Napanee, spent Sunday at home.

Mr. Davill Parks and wife spent Sunday at Mr. G. Haycock's.

Mrs. Dufoe, Miss and Mr. Graham and Miss Walker, of Hinch, took tea with F. W. Walker on Sunday.

Coal Oil, Gas and Gasoline Stores.
M. S. MADOLE.

BELL ROCK

Communion service was held here on the 7th inst., Rev. Wm. Sanderson officiating. Rev. G. Churchill occupied the chair.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Lavee, Sr. have moved into the village.

Misses Goldie and Olive Sanborn have returned home after a pleasant visit with friends in Syracuse, N. Y.

Mrs. A. Smith has been seriously ill from the effects of rheumatism.

Rain is greatly needed here.

Visitors: Mr. E. G. York, Verona, at Sidney Grant's; Mr. and Mrs. Norton Taylor, Deseronto, at D. L. Amey's; Mrs. H. Parks, Deseronto, and Mrs. J. A. Pomeroy and Mrs. Geo. Lee, Hightate at J. Pomeroy's.

No typhoid fever.

When you drink Kops (English) non-alcoholic Stove Ginger Beer, lime juice, ale, stout, fruit flavors, Valencia vine, ginger brandy, and peppermint bitters. The drink for all classes. These goods are just now being introduced into the country. The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper, sole agent for Napanee.

proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

PAUL STEIN,
Clerk.

The Trouble About Buffalo Moths and Bed Bugs is This.

You wait until you find them before you do anything, if you will only use Wallace's Compound you will get rid of them if you have and if you haven't them you won't be nearly so apt to be pestered with them.

WILTON

George Jackson, who has been very ill for several weeks, has now contracted pneumonia.

Mrs. Francis Jackson is in the Kingston hospital.

Kenneth, the six-year-old son of John Macdonald, was taken to the Kingston General Hospital on Tuesday, where a consultation was held over his case, which is a very peculiar one.

Miss Emma Storms returned on Tuesday from Watertown, where a successful and delicate operation was performed, removing a piece of nerve from the tongue. She has been a great sufferer for months from neuralgia in that organ. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Donnelly, Watertown. Mrs. A. A. McQuarrie and little daughter, Marion, returned to her home in Danforth on Tuesday.

Mrs. Merrill and son, Victor, of Enterprise, visited Miss Forsythe last week.

Mrs. H. Mills returned Thursday from a visit in Portland and Perth, accompanied by Miss McClenaghan, Perth.

Rev. J. Teasdale and Mrs. Teasdale spent a week in Portland, visiting friends.

Misses Lulu and Mabel Robinson, Kingston, have been visiting friends here and in Florida.

Mrs. A. Lapum and children Centreville, are visiting friends in Wilton. Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Fralick, Miss Gordanier, of Napanee, and Mrs. Thayer and son Norris, of Chicago, spent Friday of last week at W. H. Neilson's.

Mrs. L. Baker, Harrowsmith, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Forsyth.

A number from here went on the Belleville excursion.

Screen Doors, Window Screens, Ice Cream Freezers and Refrigerators.
M. S. MADOLE.

CENTREVILLE.

Farmers are about through cutting their hay, barley and fall grain, which is only about half a crop in this part, oats, corn and other grain are a little better.

Rasp-berries were a great crop in this vicinity and were eagerly sought for by pickers from the surrounding country.

The recent showers have improved the appearance of the country in general.

The cooling-room at the cheese factory is about completed.

Water is becoming very scarce here and great many are having wells drilled. The stone for the new R. C. Church, Chippewa, has been nearly all gotten out at the quarry here.

Thos O'Connor spent the past couple of weeks at Railton.

Miss Bernadette Kennedy has gone to Brooklyn, N. Y. where she will enter a hospital as nurse-in-training.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins*

of the estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall then have received notice, and will not be responsible for the said claims or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he has not received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

DEROCHE & DEROCHE,
Solicitors for the said Executor.
31d
Dated the 9th day of July, 1907.



Department of Railways and Canals, Canada.

TRENT CANAL.

ONTARIO-RICE LAKE DIVISION.

SECTION No. 5

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to Alex. J. Grant, Superintendent Engineer, Trent Canal, Peterboro, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Canal" will be received until 12 o'clock on Wednesday, 7th August, 1907, for the works connected with the construction of Section No. 5, Ontario-Rice Lake Division of the Canal.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after this date at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, at the office of the Superintendent Engineer, Trent Canal, Peterboro, Ont., and at the office of Mr. H. P. Bell, Division Engineer, Campbellford, Ont., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 15th July, 1907.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$6,000,000.

RESERVE \$4,000,000

UNDOUBTED SECURITY FOR DEPOSITORS

SIR. H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Pres.

E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid on same.

Interest payable quarterly, on the last days of February, May, August and November.

Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch, W. A. BELLHOUSE, Mgr.

Yarker Branch, E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, Toronto.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.

President, Edward Gurney; General Manager, G. de C. O'Grady.

To accommodate the people of Napanee and district, The Crown Bank of Canada will be open SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 9.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS 4 TIMES A YEAR AND CALCULATED FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT.

Farmer's notes discounted — farmers' sales notes collected.

A general Banking business transacted.

Your Account is Solicited.

R. G. B. TRAYERS, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

under insurance, September 5, 1907, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED, GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 1, 1907.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department.

LOCAL SALESMAN WANTED

FOR NAPANEE AND ADJOINING COUNTRY

To represent

CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

A permanent situation for the right man, for whom the territory will be reserved. Pay weekly. Free equipment. Write for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries
(over 800 Acres)
Toronto, Ontario.

NEW CAB LINE AND LIVERY.

Having opened a livery and cab line next Hawley's Music store I am prepared to furnish cabs for all parties, and make calls to and from all trains.
New Rubber Tire Hack.
Telephone 122.
27dp J. S. CHATTERSON.

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, Toronto.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.

President, Edward Gurney; General Manager, G. de C. O'Grady.

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CATARRH OF STOMACH RELIEVED BY PE-RU-NA



MDE. JOSEPH BEAUDOIN.

Mde. Joseph Beaudoin, 59 Rue St. Olivier, Quebec, P. Q., Can., writes. "Peruna is wonderful for indigestion. I eat whatever I want and no longer feel any oppression."

"Having had dyspepsia for a long time and having tried various other remedies, I decided to try Peruna and with the fourth bottle of it I was perfectly cured."

"For this reason I recommend it to all those who are suffering with that terrible malady, dyspepsia."

"I hope that all who are afflicted in this way will take Peruna as I did."

The experience of Mde. Beaudoin ought to be sufficient proof to any one of the value of Peruna in cases of catarrhal dyspepsia. If you suffer from stomach catarrh in any of its various forms, give Peruna a fair trial, avoiding in the meantime all such indiscretions in diet as would tend to retard a cure, and you will soon be rewarded by a normal appetite and healthy digestion.

SIAM'S KING IS POPULAR.

At Baden-Baden He Spent Money Freely at Jewellers'.

King Chulalongkorn, of Siam, made himself a great favorite while he was undergoing a mild cure at Baden recently, before going to Paris, London, Ostend and Copenhagen.

With his two brothers and three sons, he was the "sight" of this fashionable watering place, and his doings and sayings were chronicled by the local press much in the same amusing way as were the doings of the late Shah of Persia. But with the difference — the Shah was a sort of semi-civilized barbarian, while the Siamese ruler is a gentleman, versed in all the intricacies of western table etiquette and treating ladies with almost exaggerated French deference.

Probably his popularity was largely due to his extravagance. The jewellers and the vendors of fancy articles reaped a harvest. — Daily he appeared at their counters and swept into his capacious pockets all sorts of diamond rings, brooches, bracelets, necklaces, etc. He loaded up with fancy vases from Paris, which the Baden-Baden traders sold were local products. Thousands of yards of lace from Nottingham were stored away for the ladies of Bangkok, and the dusky beauties of his palace have splendid days in store

DARE HE?

OR, A SAD LIFE STORY

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued).

After she is gone, he rages about the garden, and passes beyond it to where—still sunlight-smitten—the blue Mediterranean is breaking in joyous foam.

He sits down on the shelly strand, and, in futile anger, hurls back the wet pebbles into the sea's azure lap. Away to the left, the three-cornered town swarms candescent up the hill, and the white light-house stands out against the lapis-colored air.

How sharp-cut and intense it all is?—none of our dear undecided grays. Here, if you are not piercing blue, you are dazzling white or profound green. There is, indeed, something less sharp-cut and uncompromising—a something more of mystery in that glory that—bright, too, but not making its full revelation—envelops the long hill range that, ending in Cape Matifou, stretches away to the far right. Round the corner, to the right too, a party of Arabs, sitting sideways on little donkeys, white draped, with their hair-swathed heads, are disappearing on their small beasts in the clear air. It is like a page out of the Bible—a flight into Egypt—and they are going towards Egypt too.

Jim's eye follows the placid Easterns, but without catching the infection of their tranquillity. "Whenever I see her, I stick a knife into her! It is impossible! There is no use trying! I will give up the attempt. It is out of the question to have any happy relations with a woman who has a past!"

After all, Mr. Le Marchant does not like Hammam Rhira. He thinks the hotel cold and the roads bad. Jim overhears him telling someone this, and his own heart leaps. It is true that he takes it to task for doing so. Perhaps, after all, Elizabeth's removal would have been the best solution of his problem. Had she left Algiers, he could scarcely have followed her, and she would have been freed from the chance of his clumsy stabs.

But all the same, his heart leaps. It leaps yet higher a day or two later when he discovers that, though Hammam Rhira has not met with Mr. Le Marchant's approbation, yet that, by his trip to it, he has been bitten with a taste for travel, the outcome of which is his solitary departure on an expedition to Constantin, Tunis, etc., which must occupy him at least a week. His wife accompanies him to the station, but his daughter is not allowed to go beyond the hotel steps.

Jim surreptitiously watches her hovering with diffident affection round her father, unobtrusively and unthanked, felching and carrying for him. He sees the cold kiss that just brushes her cheek and hears the chill parting admonition to look well after her mother and see that she does not overtake herself.

It is accepted with ready meekness, but leaves the recipient so crestfallen, as she stands looking after the departing vehicle, that Burgoyne cannot forbear joining her, with some vague, and, as he knows, senseless valley of championship and consolation.

"He is gone for a week, is not he?" is the form that his sympathy takes, in a tone in which he is at but small pains not to render congratulatory.

"Yes, quite a week."

"Are you?"—he is perfectly conscious while asking it that he has not the slightest right to put the question—"are

Wordsworth's line, and every day, in his fancied guidance of her, he tells himself that the blame should be less and the kisses more.

Mr. Le Marchant has been gone more than a week, and February has come welly in, with rain wildly weeping against the casements, and angry-handed rain-boxing the unlucky orange-trees' ears. It has rained for forty-eight hours without a break. The Grand Hotel is at the end of its resources. Uncle Toby, his struggle ended, lies vanquished in the widow's net; and there is murder in the lurid eye which Miss Strutt turns on the volary of Whiteley.

Jim alone, outdoor man as he habitually is, looking upon a house merely in the light of a necessary shelter, has no quarrel either with the absent sun or the present deluge; for are not they the cause of his having spent two whole afternoons in the company of Elizabeth and her mother? To-day has not Elizabeth been singing to him, and cutting him orange-flower bread-and-butter, when Fritz brought in the afternoon tea, and set the real English kettle fizzing over its spirit-lamp? And, in return, has not he now, after dinner, been helping her to weed out her own and her mother's photograph-books? As he does so the idea strikes him of how very meagre her own collection of acquaintances seems to be. From that weeding have they not, by an easy transition, at her suggestion, passed to the more playful and ingenious occupation of amputating the heads of some of the rejected friends and applying them to the bodies of others? Each armed with a pair of scissors, and with Mrs. Le Marchant for Umpire, they have been vying with each other as to who can produce the most startling results by this clever process.

The palm has just been awarded to Elizabeth for a combination which presents the head of an elderly lady, in a widow's cap, mounted upon the cuirass and long boots of a Life Guardsman. Jim's application of the cornet's discarded head to the body of a baby in long clothes, although allowed to be a pretty conceit, commands but little real admiration—an instance of nepotism which he does not allow to pass without protest.

Elizabeth, elated by her triumph, has flown out of the room to examine her private stores for fresh material, and Jim and her mother—for the first time as it happens, since that early meeting, when her anxious eye had so plainly implored him to leave Algiers—are tete-a-tete. Her changed aspect towards him as she sits, with a lingering laugh still on her face, beside the wood fire—which, after having twice gone out, as it almost always does, the souches being invariably wet, burns brightly and crackly—strikes him with such a feeling of warm pleasure that he says in a voice of undisguised triumph:

"What spirits she is in, is not she?"

"Yes; is not she?" assents the mother, eagerly. "Oh, I cannot say how grateful I am to you for having cheered her up as you have done! 'Oh,' with a low sigh that seems to bear away on its slow wings the last echoes of her late mirth, 'if it could only last!'"

"Why should not it last?"

"If nothing fresh would happen!"

"Why should anything fresh happen?"

She answers only indirectly:

"'Fear at my heart, as at a cup,

The life-blood seemed to sip.'"

do not wire to the contrary, shall cross to-morrow.—BYNG, Marseille."

He is not left long in doubt as to their having mastered the meaning of the missive.

"He is coming!" says Mrs. Le Marchant with a species of gasp; "and you told me—not five minutes ago you told me—with an accent of reproach—that there was not the remotest chance of it. Oh, stop him! stop him! Telegraph at once! The office will be open for two or three hours, yet! There is plenty, plenty of time! Oh, telegraph at once at once!"

"It is too late," replies Jim, retracing his steps to the table; "you forget that it is two days old. You see, they have spelt my name wrong; that accounts for the mistake. Bourgoin! It looks odd spelt Bourgoin, does not it?"

He hears himself giving a small, dry laugh, which nobody echoes.

"He must have sailed yesterday," continues the young man, wishing he could persuade his voice to sound more natural; "he may be here at any moment. If the weather had been decent, he would have arrived ere now."

"Then there is nothing to be done!" rejoins Mrs. Le Marchant in a tone of flat desperation, sitting down again on the chair out of which she had instinctively risen at the little stir of the telegram's arrival.

Elizabeth is dead silent. Though there is no direction by the eye to show that Jim's next remark is aimed at her, there can be no doubt that it is awkwardly thrown in her direction.

"If this had not been delayed—if it had not been too late, would you have wished, would you have decided to stop him?"

"What is the use of asking me such a question now that it is too late?" replies she, with more of impatience, almost wrath in her voice than he has ever before heard that most gentle organ express.

But besides the ire and irritation, there is another quality in it which goads him to snatch a reluctant glance at her. She is extremely agitated, but underlying the distress and disturbance of her face there is an undoubted light shining like a lamp through a pale pink shade—a light that, with all her laughter and her jokes, was not there half an hour ago. He had often reproached himself that, by his clumsiness, he had stuck a knife into her tender heart. She is even with him to-night. To-night the tables are turned. It is she that has stuck a knife into him. It is clear as day that she is glad it is too late.

(To be continued).

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP FARM

THE WOOL INDUSTRY IS IN GOOD CONDITION.

Lady Sarah Wilson Talks of Possibilities for Settlers From the Old Country.

Lady Sarah Wilson writes in the London Daily Mail, of Australia, as follows:—

"There is an appearance of solid prosperity in both the great towns, Melbourne and Sydney. The shops are excellent, the streets present an extremely busy appearance, smart motor cars go buzzing about, and the ladies and children who throng the pavements are all very well dressed. But it is not of town life but of bush or country life that I want to write, so I shall ask my readers to follow me a couple of hundred miles from the capital to a station in one of the many fertile parts of Victoria; then, four or five hundred miles further on, to a similar property on the vast plains of New South Wales.

SHEEP AND THEIR VALUE.

"In Victoria the nightmare of 'drought' is not so greatly dreaded as in other localities. Of course, there are good and bad seasons, but as a rule the rainfall

...presents in the form of diamond rings, brooches, bracelets, necklaces, etc. He loaded up with fancy vases from Paris, which the Baden-Baden traders said were local products. Thousands of yards of lace from Nottingham were stored away for the ladies of Bangkok, and the dusky beauties of his palace have splendid days in store when Chulalongkorn comes marching home again. Altogether his purchases in Baden-Baden exceeded \$400,000.

One of the King's brothers was not quite versed in the difference between a pyjama suit and a suit of light summer flannels for day wear. Early one morning he amazed the strollers in the Kur-Garden by appearing in their midst in the form of these, set off with a Panama hat and a pair of patent leather dancing pumps.

LABOR NOTE.

Wayside William (the tramp) — "Weary, did ye notice by th' papers that thousands of men was goin' back to work?"

Wooty Wootless — "Well, that'll be a good thing for our business."

"How so?"

"It reduces competition."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

Magistrate: "Officer, what is this man charged with?"

Constable: "He's a camera fiend of the worst kind, yer worship. 'But this man shouldn't have been arrested simply because he has a mamma for taking pictures.' 'It isn't that, your worship; he takes the cameras.'"

The number of deaths occurring among young children during the summer months is simply appalling. In the City of Montreal last week, 173 children under the age of five years died, and nearly all the deaths were due to stomach and bowel troubles. With ordinary care most of these little ones might have been saved. Watch the food given the little ones. Do not feed more than the milk given to nurse, and give an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets, a medicine which soothes all others in preventing and curing stomach and bowel troubles.

George: "A thoroughbred gentleman ought to be a ladies' man, and then forgets himself. Not that's what I try to do; but my father wouldn't let me."

Professor: "Necessity is said to be the best teacher. To be convinced that Robert was a liar, you are unacquainted for the moment with worms, warts, etc. It is a good acquaintance."

"No," said the old shoemaker, sternly, "I will not do it. Never have I sold anything by false representations, and I will not begin now." At that moment he was silent, and the salesman who stood before him could see that the better nature of his employer was fighting strongly for the right. "No," said the old man again, "I will not do it. It is an inferior grade of shoe, and I will never pass it off as anything better. So just mark it, 'A shoe fit for a queen,' and put it in the window. A queen, you know, does not have to do much walking."

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Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR: WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ont.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

"Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles."

Every day he finds himself repeating

"Bourgoin,
Grand Hotel,
Algiers.

"Have heard of Le Marchants. If you

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles
The PEDLAR People Established 1861.
 Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

You can't afford to roof a thing without Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Good for a hundred years. Send for the free booklet.

WAR WITH HOLD UP MEN

STORY OF PINKERTON, THE GREAT DETECTIVE.

Interesting Reminiscences of Old-time Robberies — "Black Bart" and His Methods.

More than two-thirds of the famous train robbers who have figured in the criminal history of the United States since the civil war have either been killed outright, lynched, or "died with their boots on."

Of the remaining third, many died of wounds, or were captured, imprisoned, or driven into exile in lands beyond sea.

So declared William A. Pinkerton, of Chicago, in an address to the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at Jamestown, Va.

"BLACK BART," LONE BANDIT.

Not the least interesting part of Mr. Pinkerton's reminiscences was his description of "Black Bart," the famous "lone bandit" of California. He says:—

"From 1877 to 1883 stages in the mountains of California were held up by a lone highwayman, always wearing a jute bag on the lower part of his legs, an old linen duster, his head and face covered with a mask through which gleamed bright black eyes, with a conical circus clown hat. He was always polite to the passengers, and especially to the ladies, never robbing them, but always requesting the stage driver to throw out the box and mail bags. Then the lone robber, at the point of a rifle, would order the stage driver to pass on. Altogether this lone highwayman committed twenty-three robberies."

WAS A MINING MAN.

"Black Bart" was also known as Charles E. Benton and Charles E. Bowles. He had lived at an unpretentious boarding house in San Francisco, where he informed the landlady and his acquaintances that he was a mining man, which accounted for his occasional absence. He was originally from Decatur, Ill., near which place he worked on farms. He enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Sixtieth Illinois regiment, serving three years in the civil war and was known in his regiment as "Wrestling Charlie."

"After his capture he pleaded guilty to one of the robberies, but strenuously denied that he was the former stage robber, and declared to the court that it was only an urgent necessity that drove him to commit this crime, as a result of which, on November 17, 1883, he was sentenced to six years in prison at San Quentin, Cal. Since his release he has been seen more or less in honest occupations on the Pacific coast."

"During 'Black Bart's' career as a robber he never took the life of or injured a human being. He was a remarkably good story teller."

One of the most daring train robberies recounted by Mr. Pinkerton was the following:

"Sept. 30, 1891, Oliver Curtis Perry boarded a New York Central railroad train near Utica, while the train was in motion, cut his way into an American Express Company car, and, covering the messenger with a revolver, stole \$5,000 and some jewelry therefrom, cut the air brakes, which reduced the speed of the train,

AND MADE HIS ESCAPE."

"Feb. 1, 1892, Perry again boarded an

Pen-Angle

The underwear that fits perfectly, wears out slowest, and neither shrinks nor stretches, is named

PEN-ANGLE, and bears this trade mark in red. Who sells it, guarantees it, in the maker's name. Made in many fabrics and styles, at various prices, in form-fitting sizes for women, men and children. **PEN-ANGLE** Guaranteed Underwear wears best and

fits better

LIFE OF HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

Simplicity and Real Religion Prevail at Her Court.

No gentlewoman in Europe who has wealth to indulge her every wish lives more simply than does Queen Wilhelmina. Nor is any more truly and unostentatiously religious.

The Queen rises early and takes a cup of tea while still in deshabille, about seven o'clock every morning. After this she says her prayers and dresses. Her morning costume is always a plain, tailor-made gown. Then her Majesty passes a short time in considering what shall be her duties and employment for the day.

At nine o'clock the members of her household led by the Chamberlain assemble before her, the Queen reads a passage from the Bible to them and they pray together.

Next, in her customary routine, the young monarch opens her letters. She reads them all and either writes or dictates replies. The Prince Consort does not help answer her voluminous correspondence.

Then she takes a walk or a drive, or a ride in an automobile, according to the weather.

Her Majesty's luncheon is served half an hour after noon. It is a very simple meal and the choice of dishes indicates the Queen's tendency toward vegetarianism.

At two o'clock she gives audiences. First come her ministers. She desires that their reports be succinct, free from verbiage, giving facts and figures. She listens attentively to the reports, steadily regards the personage who is reading or speaking, and asks many questions which, oftenest, are brief and to the point. Not infrequently she takes notes of her reports. All the while her manner is a happy compound of seriousness and smiles.

After the audiences the Queen takes a promenade or pays a brief visit to one or other of her intimates. She dines at seven o'clock, the meal being far from elaborate. Sometimes, though rarely, the Queen goes to or gives a ball in the evening; much more often she has a small dance or passes the evening in the music room. Her Majesty never plays cards, and usually goes to bed at half-past ten o'clock.

ANXIOUS MOMENTS.

Thousands of Little Ones Die During the Summer Months.

Every mother of small children knows how fatal are the summer months. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera infantum and stomach troubles are alarmingly frequent at this time and too often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of Baby's Own Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes unawares the Tablets will bring the little one through safely. Mrs. Geo. Robt. Aubrey, One, says:—

DOG MEAT EATEN IN GERMANY.

Kingdom of Saxony the Centre of Cynophagy—Use Authorized by Law.

Not only is the flesh of horses and mules eaten in Germany almost as much as in France, but also there is a growing consumption of dog meat, and in some localities dogs are fattened for market, and there are even special abattoirs for slaughtering them. The use of dog meat is said to have had its origin in Saxony, and there are statistics going as far back as 1869. But on June 3, 1900, a law was passed which authorized the sale and consumption of dog all over the German empire.

Dr. Villapadierna, a Spanish physician, who investigated the subject and prepared a report on it, is quoted by a Paris paper as saying that the growth in Saxony is steady. In 1869 the number of dogs recorded as killed for food was 468; in 1900 it was 1,260; in 1902 it was 2,869. Later figures are wanting, but the consumption in 1906 is said to have been at least 5,000.

All the dogs slaughtered for the market are rigidly inspected and only passed if in strictly healthy condition. The meat is again inspected after killing. This is required by the law, which authorizes its sale, but no other step is taken to discourage the growth of the habit of "cynophagy." Relatively to population the city of Dessau is the largest consumer of dog. It is the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt, which is wedged into the Saxon province of Prussia. It has a population of about 50,000 people and eats 250 dogs a year. In Chemnitz 312 dogs were eaten last year, and in Leipzig 103, but these are vastly larger places.

The taste for dog is reported as extending throughout Silesia and into Bavaria. In Munich dogs are regularly slaughtered, and the flesh is sold by low-grade butchers. The Germans, however, declare that they do not buy it in that region and that the demand is confined to the lowest class of Italian laborers. No dog flesh is sold in Berlin as yet.

IN THE RUSH LUNCHROOM.

"Boss," shouted the big cook from the kitchen, "we have a lot of scraps out here that ain't working."

"Lot of scraps, eh?" replied the proprietor of the Shove-down Lunchroom. "Well, mix them all together, add a little fiery tobasco sauce and then put a sign outside, 'Central American Pudding-to-day.'"

A MACHINE FOR WOMEN.

should be the best obtainable. The Singer and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines are acknowledged the lightest running, most durable and convenient of any. Look for the Red S. Singer Sewing Machine Co. Write us of Manning Chambers, Toronto, for set of Bird Cards free.

It is only domesticated dogs that can bark. If a tame dog runs wild, as they do sometimes in Alaska and elsewhere, it loses after a time its power of barking.

A Cure for Fever and Ague.—Pierce's Vegetable Pills are compounded for use in any climate, and they will be found to preserve their powers in any latitude. In fever and ague they act upon the secretions and neutralize the poison which has found its way into the blood. They correct the impurities which find entrance into the system through drinking water or food and if used as a preventive fevers are avoided.

Doctor—"Madam, your husband must have absolute rest." Madam—"Well, doctor, he won't listen to me." Doctor—"A very good beginning, madam—a very good beginning."

Children who are pale and peevish want some...

Saves A Lot of Bother

The starch that needn't be cooked, that won't stick, that gives a brilliant gloss with almost no iron-effort, isn't that the starch you ought to have them use on your clothes? Buy it by name.. your dealer sells it.

Gelluloid Starch

HAD NO KICK COMING.

"I hate work," said Languid Lewis. "I don't see why," rejoined Humble Harry. "It's a safe bet dat work never done youse no harm."

THE REASON.

"Mamma, why is the ocean so angry-looking?" "Because it has been crossed so often, Willie."

FEMININE.

No girl would care to wed a thief. But many an honest miss Cares not to know the man who does Not even steal a kiss.

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If an agent of ours in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 118
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.



WILSON'S FLY PADS
 One packet has actually killed a bushel of flies.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES
 10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c. will last a whole season.

The Perfection Cow Tail Holder

(patented) insures comfort and cleanliness while milking. It will please you. Thousands sold. By mail, 15c; two for 25c. Agents wanted. Price right. Address, WM. NOXON, Picton, Ontario.



BETTER buy an L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPE-WRITER now than be sorry afterwards.

Every useful device In-built not patched on.

WRITING ENTIRELY IN SIGHT

can Express Company car, and, covering the messenger with a revolver, stole \$5,000 and some jewelry therefrom, cut the air brakes, which reduced the speed of the train,

AND MADE HIS ESCAPE.

"Feb. 1, 1892, Perry again boarded an express train near Syracuse, N. Y., concealing himself on the roof of the express car until the train was in motion, when, with a hook and rope fastened to the roof of the car while the train was moving at fifty miles an hour, he lowered himself to a window and, covering the messenger with a revolver, ordered him to throw up his hands. The messenger attempted to pull the bell cord, but Perry shot him in the hand, the messenger returning the fire with several shots. Just as the last shot was fired by Perry the train pulled in to Lyons. He attempted to escape by driving the fireman and engineer from a locomotive which stood on a siding, which he boarded, and started to escape in it at full speed, but was followed by railroad employes in another locomotive, who subsequently overtook him and after considerable shooting caused his arrest."

A SEASIDE TRAGEDY.

Effort to Get Wave Photograph Causes Death of Three People.

Miss Dollie Gillam, aged twenty-four, of Worcester street, Stourbridge; Mr. J. W. Gillam, twenty-three, bank clerk, her brother; and Mr. Ernest Taylor, twenty-seven, corn merchant, of Highclere Norton, Stourbridge, her sweetheart, were the victims of a distressing tragedy at Blackpool, England, recently.

Miss Gillam, the two young men, and a young German girl named Brangfriede Schaffer, who was staying with them, left the house where they were staying with their parents shortly before ten o'clock and walked along the parade at North Shore, admiring the rough sea, and when opposite Derby road, Miss Gillam, who was an enthusiastic amateur photographer and had her camera with her, expressed a desire to take a snapshot of the waves as they broke against the hulk.

For this purpose she went on to the steps leading down to the sands, and was followed by her companions. Just as Miss Gillam poised her camera, however, a bigger wave than usual curled up the steps and swept her into the sea. Her companions were horrified, but without hesitation the two young men pluckily dashed into the water after her. Mr. Gillam, after a struggle, managed to get hold of his sister, but Mr. Taylor, who could not swim, never actually reached her.

A crowd rapidly collected, and a life-buoy was thrown into the sea, but it did not reach the struggling trio, and was soon washed back. Professor Faraday, a local swimming instructor, expressed his willingness to go to their assistance, but he was dissuaded, for it seemed impossible for any swimmer to live in such a sea, while a boat, if one had been available, would soon have been dashed to pieces against the hulk.

The crowd watched the struggles of the hapless trio in breathless excitement for several minutes. Mr. Gillam and his sister, both of whom could swim, kept together, but eventually they were compelled to separate, and Miss Gillam was seen to sink. Both young men were dashed against the hulk with terrific force, and then they, too, disappeared. When the three bodies were recovered some hours later the face of one of the young men was so battered that his features were almost unrecognizable.

At the inquest a verdict of accidental drowning was returned.

PROVIDED ALREADY.

Beggar—"Kind sir, give me ten cents for my three children."

Kind Sir—"That isn't dear, certainly, but I don't think I'll take them. I have four already at home."

after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of Baby's Own Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes unawares the Tablets will bring the little one through safely. Mrs. Gen. Robt. Aubrey, Que., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for stomach and bowel troubles with the best results. I feel quite safe when I have the Tablets in the house." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"My friend," said a solemn man, "have you ever done ought to make the community in which you live the better for your living in it?" "I have done much," replied the other humbly, "to purify the homes of my fellow-beings." "Ah!" continued the solemn man, with a pained look; "you distribute tracts?" "No; I clean carpets."

The Crick in the Back.—"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," says the poet. But what about the touch of rheumatism and lumbago, which is so common now? There is no poetry in that touch, for it renders life miserable. Yet how delighted is the sense of relief when an application of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil drives pain away. There is nothing else like it.

The world now produces 6,800,000 tons of beet sugar yearly, and the total produce of cane sugar in the West Indies has fallen to 228,000 tons. A hundred years ago the West Indies supplied sugar to half the world.

Lingering, stubborn old sores are erased from the skin by Weaver's Cerate. The good work of blood-cleansing is completed with Weaver's Syrup.

The Great Bank of Newfoundland is 600 miles long by 120 broad. It has been formed principally by earth and boulders dropped by the icebergs which constantly sail down from the North, and is the greatest natural fish-farm in the world.

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhoea, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooling, and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no further trouble will be experienced.

NOT SPEAKING LIKENESS.

DeAuber—"Don't you think this is an excellent portrait of your wife?" Naggsby—"No. There is a repose about this mouth that isn't natural."

"I certainly was shocked," said the stern-visaged woman, "to hear that you were married. I wouldn't marry the best man on earth." "He never gave you the chance!" retorted Mrs. Bridey, "because he assured me that I was the only girl he ever proposed to."



ISSUE NO. 31-07.

Doctor—"Madam, your husband must have absolute rest." Madam—"Well, doctor, he won't listen to me—" Doctor—"A very good beginning, madam—a very good beginning."

Children who are Pale and peevish want something that will make good rich blood; there is nothing to equal "Ferrovin" for this purpose. Mothers, be sure to get a bottle.

A bushel of sunflower seed produces a gallon of excellent oil, and the seeds are also very useful for making poultry lay in winter.

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch in human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

The highest cultivated land in England is said to be that round the village of Allenhands, in Northumberland, which is 1,400 feet above the sea. Part of the prison farm on Dartmoor is at the same elevation, and excellent root crops are grown.

Just the Thing That's Wanted. — A pill that acts upon the stomach and yet is so compounded that certain ingredients of it preserve their power to act upon the intestinal canals, so as to clear them of excreta the retention of which cannot but be hurtful, was long looked for by the medical profession. It was found in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are the result of much expert study, and are scientifically prepared as a laxative and an alternative in one.

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

—safest regulator for baby. Prevents colic and vomiting—gives healthful rest—cures diarrhoea without the harmful effects of medicines containing opium or other injurious drugs.

25c.—at drug-stores.
National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited,
Cures Diarrhoea Montreal.

Every useful device In-built not patched on.

WRITING ENTIRELY IN SIGHT

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.

THE PEOPLE'S MACHINE.

NEWSOME & GILBERT,

LIMITED

SOLE DEALERS,

9 Jordan St., Toronto

HALIFAX, N. S. MONTREAL.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

LIMITED.

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes

Twin Screw Iron SS. "Campana," with electric lights, electric bells and all modern comforts.

SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON MONDAYS at 4 p.m., 3rd and 17th June, 1st, 15th and 29th July, 12th and 26th August, 9th and 23rd September, and fortnightly thereafter for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA

Summer Excursions, \$35, by the new Twin Screw SS. "Bermuda," 5,500 tons. Sailing 5th and 19th June, 3rd, 17th and 31st July, 14th and 28th August, 4th, 14th and 25th September, 5th, 16th and 26th October, 6th, 16th and 27th November. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, New York.

SALE OF IRRIGATED LANDS IN ONTARIO, MANITOBA AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Land Department of the Union Trust Company, Limited, has been appointed exclusive agent in Ontario, Manitoba, and the Maritime Provinces for the sale of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company's irrigated lands in the West.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WHERE YOU ARE?

If not, and you think of changing your location, you will make a mistake if you do not investigate the opportunity for money-making offered in farming on irrigated land.

SOME PEOPLE who have not gone into the merits and advantages of irrigation, imagine that the farmer on an irrigated farm deserves sympathy. He doesn't. His irrigated land, in a country where conditions for plant growth are otherwise ideal, ensures him good crops EVERY YEAR. Owing to climatic conditions he never suffers the drawback of a wet season, and irrigation prevents the possibility of a dry season. Modern irrigation transforms farming from an uncertainty into a certainty.

The average price of irrigated land in the United States is about three times the price of non-irrigated lands. In Southern Alberta the difference is at present very slight, but as settlement proceeds these irrigation lands will increase very rapidly in value.

A careful study of its advantages will convince any practical agriculturist that farming by means of irrigation is the most attractive proposition ever put upon the Canadian market.

Full information, prices and terms (which are very favorable) sent free to any address on application to

The Land Department,
Union Trust Co., Limited,
174 Bay St., Toronto

STRANGLER BY INDIANS

Sick Squaw Was Slain by Indian Medicine Man.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—Joseph and Jack Fidler, the chief and the medicine man of the Sandy Lake Crees, are under arrest at Norway House on the charge of murdering a squaw.

The woman, who is of the same name and blood as the two prisoners, fell sick in the Spring and became delirious. The Indians of this district believe that when a sick person becomes delirious a spirit or "Wendigo" has entered them, and that if the person dies naturally the Wendigo escapes to the woods, pursues and frightens away the game, and famine follows. Therefore, the band assembled, and, according to the custom, appointed their chief and medicine man to the high honor of choking the sick squaw, that the spirit might not escape with the passing of breath, but might remain imprisoned in the dead body. In the presence of the band, the chief and medicine man carried out the instructions. A piece

of canvas was placed about the squaw's neck and then the noose of a rope. This being tightened by the two leaders of the band, the ravings of the woman were stopped, the evil spirit was imprisoned and the game preserved. This piece of barbarism was executed within two hundred miles of Kenora. Word of it reached the authorities, and the arrests followed.

The Fidlers asked the officials not to be too severe with them, as they had no idea that they were doing wrong. They were merely doing their duty by the band, and following the custom of their fathers. The execution of this duty was a high honor, and, according to custom, the executioners were handsomely fed by the parents of the victim.

The Justice Department is to decide whether it will be better to send a judge to Norway House to try the case or bring the prisoners and witnesses to Edmonton for trial.

LEADING MARKETS

Toronto, Aug. 6.—Ontario Wheat—Practically nominal; No. 2 white, 87½c to 88c.

Manitoba Wheat—Steady; No. 1 northern, 79c; No. 2 northern, 95c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 61½c to 62c.

Barley—Nominal.

Oats—Ontario, dull; No. 2 white, 43½c to 44c, outside. Manitoba—No. 2 white, 44½c on truck at elevator.

Peas—Nominal.

Rye—Nominal.

Flour—Ontario—90 per cent. patents, \$3.35 bid, \$3.40 asked; Manitoba first patents, \$5 to \$5.20; seconds, \$4.40 to \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.20 to \$4.30.

Bran—\$16 to \$17, bulk, outside; shorts, in demand, about \$19 to \$20, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—There is a good supply of both creamery and dairy, but the former is in better demand. Prices are steady.

Creamery prints 21c to 23c
do solids 19c to 21c

Dairy prints 17c to 19c
do solids 17c to 18c

Cheese—Quiet at 12c to 12½c for large and 12½c for twins, in job lots here.

Eggs—Prices continue very firm at 17½c to 18c, with the bulk selling at 18c.

Beans—\$1.65 to \$1.70 for hand-picked and \$1.50 to \$1.55 for primes.

Potatoes—Eastern, dull and almost over-quoted at 80c to 90c per bag; new potatoes firm at \$3 to \$3.25 per barrel, in car lots on track.

Baled Hay—Quiet at \$14 to \$15 for No. 1 timothy; new hay, uncertain, \$12.50 to \$13.

Baled Straw—\$7.25 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots on track here.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs—\$9.75 for lightweights and \$9.25 for heavies.

Pork—Short cut, \$22.75 to \$23 per barrel, mess, \$21 to \$21.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11½c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15½c to 16c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs, 16½c to 17c; shoulders, 10½c to 11c; rolls, 11½c; out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Steady; tierces, 12c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 12½c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

COSTLY FIRE IN NORTH BAY.

Business Section of Town Badly Damaged.

A despatch from North Bay says: While a fierce gale of wind was raging a fire broke out on Friday morning in the tailor store of T. H. Campbell, the second store of the Gilmour block, and, spreading with startling rapidity, was not checked until one o'clock, when the Gilmour and Richardson blocks were smoldering heaps of debris. The fire originated from gasoline used in cleaning garments and Mr. Campbell was seriously burned, his clothing being ignited. The firemen worked heroically in the blinding smoke and blistering heat and succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading to the Purvis block adjoining. In this they were assisted by a fire wall, which helped to check the attack of the flames. J. W. Richardson's large brick block, occupied by him entirely as a hardware store, was the first building to fall. Of the Gilmour block adjoining only a few bricks remain of the front. The rapid spread of the flames prevented much salvage and the stocks in the burned stores are almost total losses.

One man was arrested for stealing while the fire was in progress and another, an intoxicated man, was placed in the lockup for safekeeping, having been rescued by the firemen from attempting to climb along a narrow ledge on the second story.

The Richardson block was valued at \$6,000, with \$4,000 insurance, divided between the Liverpool and London and Globe, the Union and the North British, and Mercantile Companies.

J. W. Richardson's hardware stock was valued at \$25,000, the insurance being \$14,300, divided between the Guardian, Canadian Sun, Commercial Union, Ottawa, Norwich Union, Home, Montreal, Canada, North British and Mercantile and the Atlas.

The Gilmour block, owned by J. E. Gilmour, was valued at \$6,000; insurance \$3,000, in Monarch London Mutual and Standard Companies. Total loss. Mr. T. H. Campbell carried insurance of \$700 on household effects and piano. Very little saved. J. W. Smith, druggist, carried a stock valued at \$3,000, insurance \$1,000. Part of the stock saved. T. M. Mulligan, clothing merchant, stock \$5,000, insurance \$3,000.

NO CHEAP RATES YET.

Fashion Hints.

SEWING ROOM NOTES.

Lawn and muslin unworked and untrimmed is an impossibility, and linen gains by being treated with a good deal of finish. The prevailing tendency towards lavish trimmings is not a fault in linen and muslin gowns, which if extremely plain do not produce a dressy effect. Linen dresses should be unlined and the skirts should be short. Muslin and lawn dresses should be lined with muslin or lawn. To mount them on silk does not improve them, but has a result quite the contrary. The jackets to tailor-made linen costumes are exceedingly varied. They generally open on to fancy waistcoats, which produce a neat appearance. Some of these little coats are in the saque style, others close fitting. Some have short sleeves, others long. Colored linings are favored in many of the newest jackets. Black is a favorite. The effect of a contrasting lining often is excellent, but this otherwise good principle is impractical, especially in the summer, over white and light colored shirtwaists.

"Lord" colorings and patterns—that is, such as would have been considered so years ago—now are described as smart, and consequently are being quite generally adopted by dressers of good taste. Shades which formerly would have been shunned and classed as vulgar now are worn in the open street by the most timid. There is nothing eccentric, and no innovation is viewed as too daring. In this respect there has been quite a revolution in ideas on dress within the last score of years.

Starched upright collars are coming in again. They are a suitable accompaniment to tailor-made dresses, and these never have been so popular as they are now.

Embroideries on coarse and flannel ground laces can look handsome if well carried out; in vegetable silk they often are seen, and for the lace used for trimming the more substantial type of gown, the old-fashioned crewel work is most effective, and flax thread for linens should not be forgotten. These flax laces nearly always are seen in ivory or biscuit shades, or dyed occasionally to match the gown. In shades of mauve, green, and faint blue, with a touch or two of silver, would be a dress suitable for many occasions for a chaperon's wear during the season. For a more youthful type of dress and for evening wear this lace in ivory embroidered with ivory net or nylon, worked in white floss silk and silver, with a white satin sash, trimmed with silver gauze ruffles and a headdress of silver oats, may prove useful as a suggestion. Embroidered dresses are more than ever fashionable, and when well chosen they are unquestionably young looking and becoming. Pique hardly is worn at all.

The ideal striving for in ladies' driving garments is the combination of elegance and usefulness. A choice article is a lady's dust coat in heavy tussore silk that is quite dust proof; a hat to match in fine brown chip with a pale blue brim trimmed with flat rosettes of velvet. The whole is prettily set off by a pale blue veil of dust proof silk. Inexpensive coat models are also made in alpaca, linen, and holland, the latter being particularly suited for country wear. A wide waved insertion is employed in a gown, the latter forming a deep vandyked tablier effect over a simulated petticoat of the acet, closely tucked in perpendicular lines and inset with lace, the hem finishing in four deep tucks. And above this same vandyked trimming is repeated, in loose coat form, a deep cape and wing sleeves accentuating the silhouette, and which serves to complete a whole as charming and picturesque in appearance as one would wish to find.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraph Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

James Smith committed suicide near Woodstock by hanging.

The army cut worm is ravaging the gardens in London district.

Montreal's customs collections for July were \$1,189,012, the highest yet.

Five sustained injuries in a rear-end collision at Glen Grove on the Metropolitan Railway.

Three residence buildings in connection with the University of Toronto will be erected, at a total cost of \$150,000.

The body of Harry Pember, the little boy who disappeared from 10 Napier Avenue, Toronto, was found in the Don.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is pleased with the result of his inspection of the new C.P.R. lines in Ontario.

Marshall Townsend, a diver, was suffocated in thirty feet of water in Lake St. Clair by the air hose breaking.

The Harbor Commissioners' elevator at Montreal has been pronounced dangerous.

A Judges' squabble has caused a small deadlock in the British Columbia Supreme Court.

Joseph Grau fell off the Quebec bridge into the water, a distance of 180 feet, and escaped with a broken rib.

The Ontario Government may establish a number of permanent emigration offices in Great Britain and Ireland.

The C. P. R. engineers have asked for a conference with the company to deal with questions of wages and hours.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay of Toronto writes from abroad that the treatment of Coreans by Japanese is scarcely less atrocious than the horrors of the Congo.

Lord Strathcona arrived at Montreal, and speaks in warm terms of the benefits Canada will receive if the all-red line is carried through.

Fire at North Bay destroyed the Gilmour and Richardson blocks, and caused a loss of about fifty thousand dollars.

A man named Galley climbed on the rail of a boat at Chatham, N. B., while intoxicated, fell overboard and was drowned.

Hon. W. T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture in Alberta, has just inherited \$70,000 through the death of a brother in Ireland.

A Montreal carter has been charged with revolting cruelty to a horse. He drove the animal into a ditch and then attacked it with a pitchfork.

Only eighteen hundred miles of the National Transcontinental Railway remains to be contracted for, and work on the big undertaking is being vigorously pushed.

On behalf of Mrs. Lillian M. Smith, widow of C. F. Smith, killed in the Crystal Hall disaster in London, a writ has been issued claiming \$15,000 damages from W. J. Reid.

Robert Thompson, a leading fruit grower of St. Catharines, denies the statement of the City Clerk Pay that two-thirds of the peach trees are winter killed.

UNITED STATES.

Judge Wood of Boise, Idaho, has refused to grant bail to Pettibone.

Heavy damage has been caused in southern Michigan by hail storms.

Five persons were drowned on Friday by the capsizing of a launch in the Des Moines River.

Commander Robert Peary hopes to start within a week on another trip in search of the North Pole.

Burglars at Chester, N. Y., stole a cow, killed it at a slaughter house and carried off the meat in bags.

James H. Morey, aged 74, of Binghamton, N. Y., was drowned in the

to 16c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs, 16½c to 17c; shoulders, 10½c to 11c; rolls, 11½c; out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Lard—Steady; terees, 12c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 12½c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Oats—Business in oats remains slow and sales of car lots of Manitoba No. 2 white were made at 4½c per bushel ex-store.

Flour—Choice spring wheat patents, \$5.10 to \$5.20; seconds, \$4.50 to \$4.60; winter wheat patents, 4.65 to \$4.75; straight rollers, \$4.25 to \$4.35; do., in bags, \$1.95 to \$2.10; extras, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$20; shorts, \$23 to \$25 per ton; Ontario bran in bags, 19 to \$19.50; shorts, \$22.50 to \$23; milled mouffe, \$24 to \$25 per ton; straight grain, \$30 to \$32.

Bolled Oats—Continue quiet at \$2.25 per bag.

Cornmeal—Is steady at \$1.45 to \$1.50. Hay—Baled hay is steady under a fair local demand; No. 1, \$10 to \$10.50; No. 2, \$15 to \$15.50; clover, \$13.50 to \$14; and clover mixed, \$12.50 to \$13 per ton in car lots.

Butter—Townships, 21½c to 22c; Quebec, 20½ to 21c. Receipts were 3,498 packages.

Cheese—Ontario, 10½c to 10¾c; easterns, 10½c to 10¾c.

Eggs—Sales of selected in single cases were made at 20c, and round lots of straight receipts at 16c; No. 1 candled at 17c; No. 2 candled at 11c, and No. 2 straight at 12½c per dozen.

Provisions—Barrels short cut mess, \$12 to \$22.50; half barrels, \$11.25 to \$11.75; clear fat backs, \$23.50 to \$24.50; long cut heavy mess, \$20.50 to \$21.50; half barrels do., \$10.75 to \$11.50; dry salted long clear bacon, 10c to 11½c; barrels plate beef, \$14 to \$16; half barrels do., \$7.50 to \$8.25; barrels heavy mess beef, \$10; half barrels do., \$5.50; compound lard, 10½c to 10¾c; pure lard 11½c to 12½c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 12½c to 15½c; according to size; breakfast bacon, 13½c to 14c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 15½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$9.75 to \$10, alive, \$7.25 to \$7.40.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Aug. 6.—Flour—Dull. Wheat—Spring quiet; No. 1 Northern, \$1.03½; winter quiet; No. 2 red, 95c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 59½c; No. 2 mixed, 57½ to 58½c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 49½c; No. 2 mixed, 47c. Barley—Nominal. Canal freights—Unchanged.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, Aug. 6.—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 98½c elevator; No. 2 red, 95½c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, \$1.08½ f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 98½c f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 6.—There were no choice exporters offered, and quotations were nominal. Top quality, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium heavy, \$4.75 to \$5; bulls and cows, \$3.75 to \$4.75.

Butcher cattle were not offered very freely. Choice stock was quoted from \$4.75 to \$4.90; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50. Cows were about the only grade to show any improvement, choice selling up to \$4.10, with the range from \$3.50.

A bid of \$3 on a bunch of stockers of 600 to 900 lbs. was refused, and buyers were not willing to go higher. Choice are worth from \$3.25 to \$3.75, and common to medium from \$2.50 to \$3.

Milk cows continued dull. Quotations unchanged at \$35 to \$50 for choice and \$20 to \$30 for common.

Veal calves were steady and slightly higher at 3c to 6c per lb.

Ewes sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50; backs and culls at \$3 to \$3.50; lambs sold from \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Hogs held steady on a comparatively heavy run. Selects were quoted at \$6.90.

Harvesting has started in Lethbridge district.

NO CHEAP RATES YET.

Grand Trunk Railway Gives Notice of Appeal.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Grand Trunk Railway Company has lost no time in notifying the Railway Commission that it is its intention to appeal to the Supreme Court against the judgment of the board compelling it to issue penny-a-mile tickets and attach carriages for third-class passengers on one train each day between Montreal and Toronto. The appeal will be taken at once. It will come before the Supreme Court at its next sitting. No doubt the case will be taken to the Imperial Privy Council, should the decision be against the company. This means that the order of the board will not go into effect for some time to come.

MOTHER PLUNGED AFTER SON.

Woman and Her Four-year-old Child Drowned.

A despatch from Caron, Sask., says: On the homestead of John Slack, near here, his widowed sister, Mrs. Beeson and her four-year-old son were drowned on Friday. The little fellow was carrying water in a small pail, and on his being missed, his eight-year-old brother went in search of him. The pail and his hat were seen floating on the pond, and when the mother was called she dashed into the water, which was seven feet deep, and sank. The bodies were recovered twenty minutes later.

NEARLY FIVE MILLIONS.

Increase in the Customs Revenue for Four Months.

A despatch from Ottawa says: For the first four months of the present fiscal year to July 31 the customs revenue shows an increase of almost thirty per cent. Collections during the four months amounted to \$20,565,694. In the same four months in the year previous the collections totalled \$15,721,080. The increase amounted to \$4,844,614. For the month of July customs collections totalled \$5,442,601, being an increase of \$1,880,222 over July of the year before.

INSANE, BURNED FATHER'S BARN.

Serious Loss Through the Act of a Welland Woman.

A despatch from Welland says: Margaret Hoover, a demented woman, aged thirty-four years, on Wednesday set fire to her father's barn, which was completely destroyed, including the contents, 50 tons of hay, a quantity of grain and a bull. On Sunday she tried to burn the house, but was prevented. Wednesday she took advantage of the absence of the men in the fields and set fire to the barn. By the time the alarm was given it was impossible to save anything. While attention was directed to the burning barn she again tried to set fire to the house, but her effort was frustrated. Local authorities placed Miss Hoover in custody and she will be removed to an asylum.

BOLT STRUCK; CHILDREN GONE.

Miraculous Escape of Stratford Family From Lightning.

A despatch from Stratford, Ont., says: Miraculous was the escape of Mrs. Fred Struthers and family during Friday night's electrical storm. Mrs. Struthers occupies apartments in the Old Stratford Hotel. The children could not sleep and were removed from the bedroom to the kitchen. Immediately afterwards a bolt of lightning entered the bed-room, destroying the furniture and fixtures.

the hem finishing in four deep tucks. And above this same vandyke trimming is repeated, in loose coatlee form, a deep cape and wing sleeves accentuating the silhouette, and which serves to complete a whole as charming and picturesque in appearance as one would wish to find.

A dear little breakfast sacque is made of delicate blue silk or cashmere and hangs quite full, both on the back and front. The bottom is irregular in shape. There is a tiny vest and a little turn-over collar of tan velvet edged with lace, the lace also finishing it around the bottom. The sleeves have a little plain lining and the outside is arranged on this in two puffs.

Black is the color for the economical woman, and if a dress is made with two waists, one high and one low, it will serve as many purposes as half a dozen colored gowns.

Printed French milks, with border designs in scrolls and coin spots ornamenting above, are new, and from any of them a charming little summer frock could be evolved at short notice, for but little other trimming is required.

SHOCK KILLED FIREMAN.

Crossed Wires Caused Bad Blaze at Woodstock, N. B.

A despatch from Woodstock, N. B., says: One man killed, the town's largest wholesale house temporarily out of business, and half a dozen small fires, is the net result of the catastrophe which beset Woodstock between seven and eight o'clock on Wednesday evening. Just at seven o'clock the alarm of fire was rung in from Troy's restaurant, on Main Street. The fire company quickly responded and discovered that a short circuit, caused by the telephone and electric light wires becoming crossed had set the back shop on fire. One fireman cut the light wires, and just at that moment Charles McKenney caught hold of the wire, no doubt thinking it dead. Without uttering a word he fell to the floor, the whole current of 2,300 volts passing through his body. Robert Welch, standing just beside him, also received a shock, but not a serious one. Doctors were quickly on the scene, but could do nothing. The man was dead. Scarcely had the shock of his death been noised about, when dense black columns of smoke were seen coming from the Vanwart Brick Block on King Street, occupied on the ground floor by the Baird Company, wholesale druggists; D. McLeod Vince, law office, and the Dominion Express Company, and the whole of the second floor by the Baird Company. Fire companies succeeded in saving the building, but practically the whole of the big drug stock was destroyed by fire and water. Total loss about \$50,000.

THE PEOPLE'S RAILROAD.

Receipts and Disbursements of Temiskaming Commission.

A despatch from Toronto says: Receipts of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway for May were \$77,041; disbursements, \$51,496; net revenue, \$25,545. The disbursements include \$8,512 paid for insurance, which might have been spread over the whole year. Passenger traffic accounted for \$40,027, and freight, \$30,842 of the total receipts. During May 138.9 miles were in operation, as compared with 142 miles in May, 1906. The passenger traffic shows a large increase over the corresponding month of last year.

MILLION IN CUSTOM DUTIES.

Collections at Toronto for July Show Big Increase.

A despatch from Toronto says: Foreign imports at Toronto still continue on the increase. The total duties collected at this port during July were \$1,055,853.27. For July last year the total collections were \$706,329.97, and therefore this July was greater than the same month last year by the substantial sum of \$389,523.30.

Commander Robert Peary hopes to start within a week on another trip in search of the North Pole.

Burglars at Chester, N. Y., stole a cow, killed it at a slaughter house and carried off the meat in bags.

James H. Morey, aged 71, of Binghamton, N. Y., was drowned in the Susquehanna River, in six inches of water.

Clarence W. Byrne, a New York salesman, was sent to jail for allowing his daughter to die of pneumonia without medical attendance.

The body of an eight-year-old girl who had been strangled to death was found on Thursday in an east side tenement in New York.

Charles Hogge, who has confessed to having practised forgery for fifteen years, has been sent to the penitentiary for a long term in Colorado.

Orchard's wife, Mrs. Albert E. Horsley, of Northumberland County, Ont., claims an interest in the Hercules mine, is the story now told in Boise.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Medical Association has suggested that sick persons be treated at the State's expense.

Britain and Russia have amicably adjusted all outstanding differences regarding the Indian and Persian frontiers.

The British House of Commons has passed the third reading of the bill establishing a Court of Criminal Appeal.

GENERAL.

Eight Europeans have been killed in an Arab rising at Casablanca, Morocco.

Germany's grain fields have been damaged by floods for hundreds of miles.

The French resident at Annam has locked the King up in his palace and established a regency.

Moroccan troops have been withdrawn as a result of Raisuli's threat to kill the Kaid Maclean.

Forty Koreans were killed or wounded at Seoul in the riots which attended the disbanding of the Korean army.

Eight soldiers have been executed and seven others condemned to death for plotting against the life of the President of Ecuador.

Five Japanese Chambers of Commerce have sent a protest to Seattle, intimating that unless the people of the Pacific coast cease discrimination against Japanese a boycott of United States goods is likely to result.

CROP OUTLOOK IMPROVED.

Weather in the West Ideal for the Growing Grain.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The weekly crop report which was handed out by the C.P.R. on Thursday shows that the outlook is far more favorable than was expected three weeks ago. The weather has been ideal for the growing grain, and the prospects are now brighter than was ever dreamed of a short time ago. There have been timely showers in southern Manitoba, with the result that the reports from that district are greatly improved. The wheat is now rapidly heading out. In a number of districts, in Saskatchewan particularly, there has been heavy damage from hail, but in most sections the damage has been light from storms.

\$7,000,000 ROLLING STOCK.

Grand Trunk Will Have New Cars Ready for the Fall.

A despatch from Montreal says: The Grand Trunk on Wednesday announced that it will have ready in September for Fall traffic \$7,000,000 worth of rolling stock, which has been under construction for some time. So far 4,500 freight cars, out of 5,200, have been delivered, which at \$550 makes \$1,420,000. Of the sixty passenger coaches, thirty have been delivered, a total of \$720,000, and of 100 engines, sixty have been received, amounting to \$1,500,000.

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The punishment is the maximum possible under the statutes, \$20,000 on each of the 1,462 counts of the indictment that were upheld during the trial. In his decision, Judge Landis expressed regret that he could not strike a harder blow and a feeling of gratification that recent amendments by Congress provide penitentiary sentences for those powers of finance who deliberately defy the commerce laws of the land.

Five heavy artillery attacks upon the hitherto impregnable forces of the Standard Oil Company, attacks widely separated but made simultaneously and covering practically the entire country between the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains, were ordered by the independent oil men of Cleveland. This united campaign is the direct result of the enormous fine assessed against the Rockefeller trust by Judge Landis in the Federal Court at Chicago.

Government officials in Washington are of the opinion, that of John D. Rockefeller to the contrary, notwithstanding, that the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, will eventually be compelled to pay the fine of \$29,240,000 imposed at Chicago on Saturday against the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, which was convicted on more than 1,400 counts of violating the Elkins Anti-Reducing Act.

GRAND STAND GOES UP IN SMOKE.

Fire Visits Ottawa's Exhibition Grounds.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Ottawa Summer carnival wound up on Monday night in a blaze of glory and disaster. It was Civic Holiday. Six thousand people attended the sports held at Lansdowne Park under the auspices of the Ottawa Y. M. C. A., at which several Canadian records were broken. Then the crowd moved back to town to see the final burlesque parade. Not less than twenty thousand people were on the streets, and just as the procession was about to start an alarm of fire rang out from the exhibition grounds. The grand stand, which had been crowded with spectators in the afternoon, and which can seat 13,000 people, was on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished the stand was absolutely gone and with it the ticket office, experimental farm building, big dining-room, art gallery and W. C. T. U. building. The loss is placed at \$60,000, fully covered by insurance, due to the fact that a mortgage is held on these buildings by the I.O.F., which insisted on ample protection against fire.

It is thought the fire originated from the stub of a cigar being thrown under the seats of the stand. The loss will not affect this year's exhibition, which is to be held in the third week of September.

RUSSO-GERMAN PACT.

Official Report of Meeting of Czar and Kaiser.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—An official account of the recent meeting between the Kaiser and the Czar at Swinemunde has been given out.

It says that an official discussion of all current questions revealed a satisfactory Russo-German agreement upon them and an equal desire for peace. The meeting did not change anything regarding existing alliances. Morocco will not cause political complications, inasmuch as France has made the most satisfactory declarations to Germany, and all the powers are resolved to adhere to the Algeiras convention.

even in the sudden breathing of the influence of fear, grief, or some other intense mental emotion. That such cases have occurred is undoubted, but the explanation by either of the theories above mentioned is difficult.

There is no cure for gray hair so far as is known. The use of curling-irons is said to retard its formation; perhaps, if Melchnikoff is right, by destroying the activity of the cells which consume the pigment.—Youth's Companion.

CARE OF THE EYES.

Never rub your eyes. Red, inflamed eyes are very unbecoming, and besides, the rubbing flattens the eyeball. Persistent crying and nursing grief ruins the eye, although an occasional recourse to tears relieves brain tension and does no harm.

In case of an insect or any foreign matter in the eye, rubbing only increases the trouble—the tears that come naturally will often wash away the intruder. Assistance may be given by occasionally drawing the lid down and blowing the nose.

If the foreign body sticks, and can be seen, it may be removed with a handkerchief or piece of linen turned over the finger.

If a cinder is embedded so that it cannot be readily removed—at once consult the doctor. If any acid or irritating substance has got into the eyes, drop sweet oil into the eyes, and wash out with warm milk and water. Do not wait until the doctor arrives—prompt treatment is necessary.

RULES FOR RIGHT EATING.

The rules for eating, which ought to be a part of every child's A B C's, are few and simple, though neglected by half of the adult population.

Expressed in don'ts, they are: Don't eat in a hurry; don't eat when tired; don't forget to chew well; don't drink much with meals—do it before; don't eat all one kind of food; don't take much cold food at one time.

Most of us live as if unconscious that there are such things as laws of health whose violation brings pain and sickness. The stomach will bear as much abuse and neglect as any organ of the body, perhaps more than most of them; but when it rebels there is usually one more cross dyspeptic inflicted on society and destined to spend the rest of his days alternating between a diet of soft eggs and toast and sundry excursions into mincepies, pork and cabbage and other things that he likes, but which make him miserable.

BEST AND EXERCISE.

Settle yourself in a corner; arrange your feet and arms, and your whole body, until you feel comfortable from head to foot. Sit in this position for five minutes. Don't do anything but take long, chest developing, easy breaths. At the end of five minutes you will feel much rested. If possible, take these treatments twice a day. Once a day absolutely being essential.

The woman who screams every time anyone drops a fork or some one accidentally lets the door bang, the girl who can't help being irritable, and the all round "living on nerves" person should take this exercise: Stand erect, hands clasped in front and head bowed. Slowly lift the head and shoulders, inhaling deeply through the nostrils. This exercise will dispel the nervous feeling and incidentally cure a double chin.

PLAYED WITH MATCHES.

Little Girl Burned to Death Near Indian Head, Sask.

A despatch from Indian Head, Sask., says: A fatality occurred at Ketepwe on the farm of Ernest Skinner. Little Magdalene Brabant, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. Skinner's hired man, was playing with matches on Tuesday evening and set fire to her clothing. Before the flames could be extinguished, the little girl was horribly burned. She only lived till 2 o'clock the next afternoon.

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\$29,240,000 Imposed by Judge K. M. Landis.

A despatch from Chicago says: A fine of \$29,240,000, the greatest in the history of criminal jurisprudence, was the penalty imposed upon the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, for accepting rebates from the Chicago and Alton Railroad, in violation of the Inter-State Commerce law, by Judge K. M. Landis, in the United States District Court on Saturday.

The punishment is the maximum possible under the statutes, \$20,000 on each of the 1,462 counts of the indictment that were upheld during the trial. In his decision, Judge Landis expressed regret that he could not strike a harder blow and a feeling of gratification that recent amendments by Congress provide penitentiary sentences for those powers of finance who deliberately defy the commerce laws of the land.

Five heavy artillery attacks upon the hitherto impregnable forces of the Standard Oil Company, attacks widely separated but made simultaneously and covering practically the entire country between the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains, were ordered by the independent oil men of Cleveland. This united campaign is the direct result of the enormous fine assessed against the Rockefeller trust by Judge Landis in the Federal Court at Chicago.

Government officials in Washington are of the opinion, that of John D. Rockefeller to the contrary, notwithstanding, that the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, will eventually be compelled to pay the fine of \$29,240,000 imposed at Chicago on Saturday against the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, which was convicted on more than 1,400 counts of violating the Elkins Anti-Reducing Act.

GRAND STAND GOES UP IN SMOKE.

Fire Visits Ottawa's Exhibition Grounds.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Ottawa Summer carnival wound up on Monday night in a blaze of glory and disaster. It was Civic Holiday. Six thousand people attended the sports held at Lansdowne Park under the auspices of the Ottawa Y. M. C. A., at which several Canadian records were broken. Then the crowd moved back to town to see the final burlesque parade. Not less than twenty thousand people were on the streets, and just as the procession was about to start an alarm of fire rang out from the exhibition grounds. The grand stand, which had been crowded with spectators in the afternoon, and which can seat 13,000 people, was on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished the stand was absolutely gone and with it the ticket office, experimental farm building, big dining-room, art gallery and W. C. T. U. building. The loss is placed at \$60,000, fully covered by insurance, due to the fact that a mortgage is held on these buildings by the I.O.F., which insisted on ample protection against fire.

It is thought the fire originated from the stub of a cigar being thrown under the seats of the stand. The loss will not affect this year's exhibition, which is to be held in the third week of September.

RUSSO-GERMAN PACT.

Official Report of Meeting of Czar and Kaiser.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—An official account of the recent meeting between the Kaiser and the Czar at Swinemunde has been given out.

It says that an official discussion of all current questions revealed a satisfactory Russo-German agreement upon them and an equal desire for peace. The meeting did not change anything regarding existing alliances. Morocco will not cause political complications, inasmuch as France has made the most satisfactory declarations to Germany, and all the powers are resolved to adhere to the Algeiras convention.

even in a single night—under the influence of fear, grief, or some other intense mental emotion. That such cases have occurred is undoubted, but the explanation by either of the theories above mentioned is difficult.

There is no cure for gray hair so far as is known. The use of curling-irons is said to retard its formation; perhaps, if Melchukoff is right, by destroying the activity of the cells which consume the pigment.—Youth's Companion.

CARE OF THE EYES.

Never rub your eyes. Red, inflamed eyes are very unbecoming, and besides, the rubbing flattens the eyeball. Persistent crying and nursing grief ruins the eye, although an occasional recourse to tears relieves brain tension and does no harm.

In case of an insect or any foreign matter in the eye, rubbing only increases the trouble—the tears that come naturally will often wash away the intruder. Assistance may be given by occasionally drawing the lid down and blowing the nose.

If the foreign body sticks, and can be seen, it may be removed with a handkerchief or piece of linen turned over the finger.

If a cinder is embedded so that it cannot be readily removed—at once consult the doctor. If any acid or irritating substance has got into the eyes, drop sweet oil into the eyes, and wash out with warm milk and water. Do not wait until the doctor arrives—prompt treatment is necessary.

RULES FOR RIGHT EATING.

The rules for eating, which ought to be a part of every child's A B C's, are few and simple, though neglected by half of the adult population.

Expressed in don'ts, they are: Don't eat in a hurry; don't eat when tired; don't forget to chew well; don't drink much with meals—do it before; don't eat all one kind of food; don't take much cold food at one time.

Most of us live as if unconscious that there are such things as laws of health whose violation brings pain and sickness. The stomach will bear as much abuse and neglect as any organ of the body, perhaps more than most of them; but when it rebels there is usually one more cross dyspeptic inflicted on society and destined to spend the rest of his days alternating between a diet of soft eggs and toast and sundry excursions into mincepies, pork and cabbage and other things that he likes, but which make him miserable.

REST AND EXERCISE.

Settle yourself in a corner; arrange your feet and arms, and your whole body, until you feel comfortable from head to feet. Sit in this position for five minutes. Don't do anything but take long, chest developing, easy breaths. At the end of five minutes you will feel much rested. If possible, take these treatments twice a day. Once a day absolutely being essential.

The woman who screams every time anyone drops a fork or some one accidentally lets the door bang, the girl who can't help being irritable, and the all round "living on nerves" person should take this exercise: Stand erect, hands clasped in front and head bowed. Slowly lift the head and shoulders, inhaling deeply through the nostrils. This exercise will dispel the nervous feeling and incidentally cure a double chin.

PLAYED WITH MATCHES.

Little Girl Burned to Death Near Indian Head, Sask.

A despatch from Indian Head, Sask., says: A fatality occurred at Ketepwa on the farm of Ernest Skinner. Little Magdalene Brabant, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. Skinner's hired man, was playing with matches on Tuesday evening and set fire to her clothing. Before the flames could be extinguished, the little girl was horribly burned. She only lived till 2 o'clock the next afternoon.

YOUNG FOLKS

THE "GETTING-UP" FAIRIES.

"Once upon a time," as the old-time fairy stories begin, there lived a little girl called "Dolly," who always got out of bed wrong. "Put the wrong foot out," her mother would say. She was quite large enough to dress herself, but on a cold winter morning it took her a long time to get into her clothes. It was, "Hurry, Dolly, breakfast is ready. Don't be so slow, dear!" from every one in the house. And still Dolly moped along, half asleep, one shoe on and one off.

"What shall I do with her?" mamma would say, anxiously. "She is forming a very bad habit, and I do not wish to whip her."

Every evening before bedtime came Aunt Pearl read from Grimm's fairy tales to Fred, her older brother, and often Dolly would linger to hear the wonderful stories of kings and queens, wicked stepmothers and fairies.

"I just wish there were fairies now," she told mamma as she went to bed. "I'd get one to dress me every single morning. It's a lot of trouble to lace shoes and put on dresses and comb your hair every morning."

And somehow when she went to sleep that night she dreamed of fairies, and it was far from being a pleasant dream, for they were all dressing her at once. Two naughty little fairies had hold of her hair and were pulling for life different ways. Oh, how it hurt! Two others were pulling on her stockings and shoes, and most pulling her legs out of place; another was buttoning her frock, while still another was washing her face with a cold, wet rag. And they were saying, gleefully: "She'll dress in a hurry this time."

"Oh! Oh!" screamed Dolly; and her mother ran quickly to her bedside.

But Dolly only sat up in bed, rubbing her eyes in a dazed sort of a way. "They are gone now," she said, and fell back on her pillow asleep.

Mamma was much puzzled, and still more so when the next morning her little girl hopped briskly out of bed and was dressed "quicker than a wink." For Dolly remembered her dream, and the memory of a number of little fairies pulling and tugging at her was not a pleasant one.

After a while, she told her mother, who laughed heartily.

"I don't believe in dreams, Dolly, dear," she said; "but fairies or something would certainly have happened had you not hurried this morning." And Dolly did not forget.

HEADLESS BODY IN BUSH.

Gruesome Discovery Near Blind River in Algoma.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., says: The body of an unknown man was found on Wednesday in the bush, 20 miles north of Blind River, on the Tote Road, near Eddy's lumber camp. Every indication points to foul play, as the head was missing, and it is said the pockets of the clothes worn by the man were turned inside out. The head was later discovered buried nearby, but owing to the fact that the body had lain in the bush for a considerable time identification was rendered impossible. The hands were also missing, and have not been found. The body was found by a lumberman while passing through the bush. The body was that of a young man of small size, wearing a dark suit and tan shoes.

ARMY TRAINING AT M'GILL.

Teaching of Military Subjects to be Instituted Next Session.

A despatch from Montreal says: Announcement was made on Tuesday at a meeting of McGill's Board of Governors, that at the coming session, McGill would

THE BELFAST MUTINY.

Mr. Birrell Defends the Sending of Troops to Ireland.

A despatch from London says: Defending the action of the Government in rushing 7,000 troops into Belfast for strike duty, Chief Secretary for Ireland Birrell declared in the House of Commons on Thursday that the mutinous action of a portion of the constabulary and the continuation of the strike necessitated decided measures. Mr. Birrell added there was good reason to believe that the strike would soon end.

A despatch from Dublin says: The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen, replying to a petition from members of the Belfast constabulary, has declared that it is impossible for the Government to entertain a petition presented under such circumstances, and the last paragraph of which is threatening in character.

Constable Barrett, a leader of the disaffection among the police of Belfast, has been dismissed, and five other constables who have taken a prominent part in the agitation have been suspended.

GUILTY OF COWARDICE.

Patrolman Expelled From New York City Police Force.

A despatch from New York says: For the first time in thirty years one of New York's patrolmen was on Wednesday adjudged guilty of cowardice and was expelled from the force. He was Stephen G. Walsh, who, according to the charge made against him last week, fled from an armed man who had shot and killed a woman. The keen interest with which the unusual case was followed rose to a point of dramatic intensity when Police Commissioner Bingham, who had presided personally at the trial, announced in a voice choked with emotion that the charge against the unfortunate man had been proven. The commissioner turned to Inspector Richard Walsh, in whose district Stephen Walsh was a patrolman, and directed the inspector to strip Walsh of his shield and uniform buttons, so that he might not leave the trial room with the emblems of his former position as a policeman in good standing on his person. Walsh objected to having his buttons torn off before his former comrades, and was escorted to the door and ejected by his inspector. The specific charge against Walsh was that he fled from Frank Warner last week and permitted the latter to escape after killing Esther Norling in 42nd street.

BATH OF BURNING ALCOHOL.

Boiler of the Spirit Exploded and Envelops Montreal Chemist.

A despatch from Montreal says: Enveloped in a bath of burning alcohol, William Lyons, an expert employee of the drug manufacturing firm of Evans and Co., was frightfully burned in about a quarter of a minute before aid could reach him in the room in which he was working alone on Thursday. He is now lying at the General Hospital in a precarious state. Lyons was working near a boiler containing some ten gallons of alcohol undergoing treatment, and supposed to be kept cool by the contact of running water. For an unexplained reason the tank became overheated and the alcohol took fire. In the combustion, burning alcohol was thrown all over the room, and Lyons' clothes were saturated with it. Fellow-workmen heroically took him out and rolled him in wet cloths to extinguish the blaze. Several of them experienced severe burns and narrow escapes.

DOUKHOBORS MUST FLY.

Apparently Their Only Chance of Reaching Montreal.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The

HOLY WAR IN MOROCCO

Europeans Are Warned Not to Leave the Towns.

A despatch from Tangier says: Mohammed-el-Torres, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has notified the foreign representatives here that the Zair and other tribes are in a state of unrest owing to the intervention of the French Comptroller in the Moorish customs. He warns Europeans not to quit the town, mentioning especially Rabat.

The steamer Gibel Musa, from Casablanca, reports that when she left that port the Europeans there were held as hostages by the natives, who feared bombardment.

It is reported that the natives at Saffi are preparing to emulate those at Casablanca.

There are many rumors of an impending holy war and a general massacre of all Christians in Morocco, but there is no confirmation of these alarmist stories, which are of a kind frequent here.

RUSHING WARSHIPS.

A despatch from Madrid says: As one and perhaps two Spaniards were murdered at Casablanca, Spain has decided to co-operate with France in exacting satisfaction. This is in accordance with the agreement covering such cases. The cruiser Infanta Isabel, has been ordered to join the French cruiser Galilee at Casablanca. The Government has sent a strong note to Mohammed-el-Torres asking that immediate attention be paid to it.

FRANCE SENDS WARSHIPS.

A despatch from Paris says: The warship Conde Duchayla has been ordered to sail from Toulon and to join the Galilee at Casablanca as soon as possible. The Desaix, Cassini and La Hire have been ordered, also, to be ready to sail if they are needed.

COSTLY FIRE IN TORONTO.

Ferry and Steamer Docks and Ferry Boat Burned.

A despatch from Toronto says: A disastrous conflagration broke out early Tuesday morning, resulting in the complete destruction of the wharves and offices of the Toronto Ferry Company at the foot of Bay Street, the partial demolition of the Turbine Company's building, which lies next, and the burning of the ferry boat Shamrock.

The steamer Turbinia, which was lying moored at the wharf east of the burning buildings, had a narrow escape also. The crew, by strenuous exertions, were enabled to get steam up and move out into the bay in time to escape the flames.

The fire broke out at the west end of the ferry docks. Moored in the western "slip" was the Shamrock, and it is possible that the blaze started there. Exactly how and when it originated, however, it is yet impossible to say. The outbreak was first discovered by one of the crew of the Turbinia, who sleep on board. Happening to waken up, he was amazed to find the flames shooting over the tops of the buildings.

In a few minutes' time he had aroused the rest of the crew, and the alarm was turned in. Owing to the serious nature of the conflagration the alarm was made general, and inside of ten minutes the engines were on the ground and plying the hose vigorously.

But the fire had gained such headway before it was even discovered that by the time the firemen arrived the buildings were doomed. Huge pyramids of flame were shooting over the building, and the frame partitions along the dock had been almost totally consumed. The blaze could be seen from all parts of the city.

The danger of the steamer Turbinia was very grave, and before the crew could work up steam, the cry arose that it had caught fire. Smoke issuing from the stern gave some foundation to the story, but, by almost frantic efforts, the engineers gradually gave motion to the engines. General relief was felt when the big vessel moved slowly away from the wharf and headed out into the Bay.

STANDARD OIL HEAVILY FINED.

\$29,240,000 Imposed by Judge K. M. Landis.

A despatch from Chicago says: A fine of \$29,240,000, the greatest in the history of criminal jurisprudence, was the

HEALTH

GRAY HAIR.

Although usually regarded as a sign of age, gray hair, or canities, as it is called in the language of medicine, is not always so. It may appear very early in life, even in the teens. In that case it usually affects young women rather than young men.

A peculiarity about the gray hair of the young is that it is almost always entirely white, and becomes so suddenly. All the hairs are equally affected, and one seldom sees the mixed color, or iron gray, so common in those of middle or advanced age.

Sometimes in the young, even in children, there is one gray lock like an island in the sea of normally colored hair about it. This is usually a family peculiarity, occurring in one generation after the other.

The cause of the hair turning gray is something that puzzles the doctors. The color of the hair is due to the deposit of pigment in the interior of each hair, and grayness follows the loss of this pigment. That is self-evident, but the puzzle is what causes the pigment to disappear. Some have believed that it is due to the drying of the hair, which causes a shrinkage of its fibres, and so allows the entrance of air-bubbles, the refraction of light from which then gives the white appearance.

The proof which is adduced in support of this belief is, that if a gray hair is put into the receiver of an air-pump and the air is then exhausted, the color of the hair may return more or less completely.

Metchnikoff, the famous bacteriologist, says the cause of grayness is the penetration into the hair of wandering cells, resembling the white blood-corpuscles. These cells, assisted by other cells the aggregation of which makes the hair, seize upon the granules of pigment and destroy them.

Nearly every one has read of instances of the sudden bleaching of the hair—even in a single night—under the influence of fear, grief, or some other intense mental emotion. That such cases have occurred is undoubted, but the explanation by either of the theories above mentioned is difficult.

There is no cure for gray hair so far as is known. The use of curling-irons is said to retard its formation; per-

STRANGLER BY INDIANS

Sick Squaw Was Slain by Indian Medicine Man.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—Joseph and Jack Fidler, the chief and the medicine man of the Sandy Lake Crees, are under arrest at Norway House on the charge of murdering a squaw.

The woman, who is of the same name and blood as the two prisoners, fell sick in the Spring and became delirious. The Indians of this district believe that when a sick person becomes delirious a spirit or "Wendigo" has entered them, and that if the person dies naturally the Wendigo escapes to the woods, pursues and frightens away the game, and famine follows. Therefore, the band assembled, and, according to the custom, appointed their chief and medicine man to the high honor of choking the sick squaw, that the spirit might not escape with the passing of breath, but might remain imprisoned in the dead body. In the presence of the band, the chief and medicine man carried out the instructions. A piece

of canvas was placed about the squaw's neck and then the noose of a rope. This being tightened by the two leaders of the band, the ravings of the woman were stopped, the evil spirit was imprisoned and the game preserved. This piece of barbarism was executed within two hundred miles of Kenora. Word of it reached the authorities, and the arrests followed.

The Fidlers asked the officials not to be too severe with them, as they had no idea that they were doing wrong. They were merely doing their duty by the band, and following the custom of their fathers. The execution of this duty was a high honor, and, according to custom, the executioners were handsomely fed by the parents of the victim.

The Justice Department is to decide whether it will be better to send a judge to Norway House to try the case or bring the prisoners and witnesses to Edmonton for trial.

LEADING MARKETS

Toronto, Aug. 6.—Ontario Wheat—Practically nominal; No. 2 white, 87½¢ to 88¢.
Manitoba Wheat—Steady; No. 1 northern, 79¢; No. 2 northern, 95¢.
Corn—No. 2 yellow, 61½¢ to 62¢.
Barley—Nominal.
Oats—Ontario, dull; No. 2 white, 43¢ to 44¢, outside. Manitoba—No. 2 white, 44¢ on truck at elevator.
Peas—Nominal.
Rye—Nominal.
Flour—Ontario—90 per cent. patents, \$3.35 bid, \$3.40 asked; Manitoba first patents, \$5 to \$5.20; seconds, \$4.40 to \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.20 to \$4.30.
Bran—\$16 to \$17, bulk, outside; shorts, in demand, about \$19 to \$20, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—There is a good supply of both creamery and dairy, but the former is in better demand. Prices are steady.
Creamery prints 21¢ to 23¢
do solids 19¢ to 21¢
Dairy prints 17¢ to 19¢
do solids 17¢ to 18¢
Cheese—Quiet at 12¢ to 12½¢ for large and 12½¢ for twins, in job lots here.
Eggs—Prices continue very firm at 17½¢ to 18¢, with the bulk selling at 18¢.
Beans—\$1.65 to \$1.70 for hand-picked and \$1.50 to \$1.55 for primes.
Potatoes—Eastern, dull and almost over-quoted at 80¢ to 90¢ per bag; new potatoes firm at \$3 to \$3.25 per barrel, in car lots on track.
Baled Hay—Quiet at \$14 to \$15 for No. 1 timothy; new hay, uncertain, \$12.50 to \$13.
Baled Straw—\$7.25 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots on track here.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs—\$9.75 for lightweights and \$9.25 for heavies.
Pork—Short cut, \$22.75 to \$23 per barrel, mess, \$21 to \$21.50.
Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11¢ to 11½¢ for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15½¢ to 16¢; heavy, 14½¢ to 15¢; backs, 10½¢ to 17¢; shoulders, 10½¢ to 11¢; rolls, 11½¢; out of pickle, 1¢ less than smoked.
Lard—Steady; tierces, 12¢; tubs, 12½¢; pails, 12½¢.

COSTLY FIRE IN NORTH BAY.

Business Section of Town Badly Damaged.

A despatch from North Bay says: While a fierce gale of wind was raging a fire broke out on Friday morning in the tailor store of T. H. Campbell, the second store of the Gilmour block, and, spreading with startling rapidity, was not checked until one o'clock, when the Gilmour and Richardson blocks were smoldering heaps of debris. The fire originated from gasoline used in cleaning garments and Mr. Campbell was seriously burned, his clothing being ignited. The firemen worked heroically in the blinding smoke and blistering heat and succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading to the Purvis block adjoining. In this they were assisted by a fire wall, which helped to check the attack of the flames. J. W. Richardson's large brick block, occupied by him entirely as a hardware store, was the first building to fall. Of the Gilmour block adjoining only a few bricks remain of the front. The rapid spread of the flames prevented much salvage and the stocks in the burned stores are almost total losses.

One man was arrested for stealing while the fire was in progress and another, an intoxicated man, was placed in the lockup for safekeeping, having been rescued by the firemen from attempting to climb along a narrow ledge on the second storey.

The Richardson block was valued at \$6,000, with \$4,000 insurance, divided between the Liverpool and London and Globe, the Union and the North British and Mercantile Companies.

J. W. Richardson's hardware stock was valued at \$25,000, the insurance being \$14,300, divided between the Guardian, Canadian Sun, Commercial Union, Ottawa, Norwich Union, Home, Montreal, Canada, North British and Mercantile and the Atlas.

The Gilmour block, owned by J. E. Gilmour, was valued at \$6,000; insurance \$3,000, in Monarch London Mutual and Standard Companies. Total loss, Mr. T. H. Campbell carried insurance of \$700 on household effects and piano. Very little saved, J. W. Smith, druggist, carried a stock valued at \$3,000, insurance \$1,000. Part of the stock saved, T. M. Mulligan, clothing merchant, stock \$5,000, insurance \$3,000.

Fashion Hints.

SEWING ROOM NOTES.

Lawn and muslin unworked and untrimmed is an impossibility, and linen gains by being treated with a good deal of finish. The prevailing tendency towards lavish trimmings is not a fault in linen and muslin gowns, which if extremely plain do not produce a dressy effect. Linen dresses should be unlined and the skirts should be short. Muslin and lawn dresses should be lined with muslin or lawn. To mount them on silk does not improve them, but has a result quite the contrary. The jackets to tailor-made linen costumes are exceedingly varied. They generally open on to fancy waistcoats, which produce a neat appearance. Some of these little coats are in the sacque style, others close fitting. Some have short sleeves, others long. Colored linings are favored in many of the newest jackets. Black is a favorite. The effect of a contrasting lining often is excellent, but this otherwise good principle is impractical, especially in the summer, over white and light colored shirtwaists.

"Loud" colorings and patterns—that is, such as would have been considered so years ago—now are described as smart, and consequently are being quite generally adopted by dressers of good taste. Shades which formerly would have been shunned and classed as vulgar now are worn in the open street by the most timid. There is nothing eccentric, and no innovation is viewed as too daring. In this respect there has been quite a revolution in ideas on dress within the last score of years.

Starched upright collars are coming in again. They are a suitable accompaniment to tailor-made dresses, and these never have been so popular as they are now.

Embroideries on coarse and flannel ground laces can look handsome if well carried out; in vegetable silk they often are seen, and for the lace used for trimming the more substantial type of gown, the old-fashioned crewel work is most effective, and flax thread for linens should not be forgotten. These flax laces nearly always are seen in ivory or biscuit shades, or dyed occasionally to match the gown. In shades of mauve, green, and faint blue, with a touch or two of silver, would be a dress suitable for many occasions for a chaperon's wear during the season. For a more youthful type of dress and for evening wear this lace in ivory embroidered with ivory net or nylon, worked in white floss silk and silver, with a white satin sash, trimmed with silver gauze ruffles and a headress of silver oats, may prove useful as a suggestion. Embroidered dresses are more than ever fashionable, and when well chosen they are unquestionably young looking and becoming. Pique hardly is worn at all.

The ideal striving for in ladies' driving garments is the combination of elegance and usefulness. A choice article is a lady's dust coat in heavy tussore silk that is quite dust proof; a hat to match in fine brown chip with a pale blue trim trimmed with flat rosettes of velvet. The whole is prettily set off by a pale blue veil of dust proof silk. Inexpensive coat models are also made in alpaca, linen, and holland, the latter being particularly suited for country wear.

A wide waved insertion is employed in a gown, the latter forming a deep vandyked tablier effect over a simulated petticoat of the lace, closely tucked in perpendicular lines and inset with lace, the hem finishing in four deep tucks. And above this same vandyke trimming is repeated, in loose coat form, a deep cape and wing sleeves accentuating the silhouette, and which serves to complete a whole as charming and picturesque in appearance as one would

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraph Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

James Smith committed suicide near Woodstock by hanging.
The army cut worm is ravaging the gardens in London district.

Montreal's customs collections for July were \$1,189,012, the highest yet.
Five sustained injuries in a rear-end collision at Glen Grove on the Metropolitan Railway.

Three residence buildings in connection with the University of Toronto will be erected, at a total cost of \$150,000.

The body of Harry Pember, the little boy who disappeared from 10 Napier Avenue, Toronto, was found in the Don.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is pleased with the result of his inspection of the new C.P.R. lines in Ontario.

Marshall Townsend, a diver, was suffocated in thirty feet of water in Lake St. Clair by the air hose breaking.

The Harbor Commissioners' elevator at Montreal has been pronounced dangerous.

A Judges' squabble has caused a small deadlock in the British Columbia Supreme Court.

Joseph Grau fell off the Quebec bridge into the water, a distance of 180 feet, and escaped with a broken rib.

The Ontario Government may establish a number of permanent emigration offices in Great Britain and Ireland.

The C. P. R. engineers have asked for a conference with the company to deal with questions of wages and hours.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay of Toronto writes from abroad that the treatment of Koreans by Japanese is scarcely less atrocious than the horrors of the Congo.

Lord Strathcona arrived at Montreal, and speaks in warm terms of the benefits Canada will receive if the all-red line is carried through.

Fire at North Bay destroyed the Gilmour and Richardson blocks, and caused a loss of about fifty thousand dollars.

A man named Gälley climbed on the rail of a boat at Chatham, N. B., while intoxicated, fell overboard and was drowned.

Hon. W. T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture in Alberta, has just inherited \$70,000 through the death of a brother in Ireland.

A Montreal carter has been charged with revolting cruelty to a horse. He drove the animal into a ditch and then attacked it with a pitchfork.

Only eighteen hundred miles of the National Transcontinental Railway remains to be contracted for, and work on the big undertaking is being vigorously pushed.

On behalf of Mrs. Lillian M. Smith, widow of C. F. Smith, killed in the Crystal Hall disaster in London, a writ has been issued claiming \$15,000 damages from W. J. Reid.

Robert Thompson, a leading fruit grower of St. Catharines, denies the statement of the City Clerk Pay that two-thirds of the peach trees are winter killed.

UNITED STATES.

Judge Wood of Boise, Idaho, has refused to grant bail to Pettibone.

Heavy damage has been caused in southern Michigan by hail storms.

Five persons were drowned on Friday by the capsizing of a launch in the Des Moines River.

Commander Robert Peary hopes to start within a week on another trip in search of the North Pole.

Burglars at Chester, N. Y., stole a cow, killed it at a slaughter house and carried off the meat in bags.

James H. Morey, aged 74, of Bing-

to 16c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs, 16½c to 17c; shoulders, 10½c to 11c; ribs, 11½c; out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Steady; tierces, 12c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 12½c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Oats—Business in oats remains slow and sales of car lots of Manitoba No. 2 white were made at 44c per bushel ex-store.

Flour—Choice spring wheat patents, \$5.10 to \$5.20; seconds, \$4.50 to \$4.60; winter wheat patents, 4.65 to \$4.75; straight rollers, \$4.25 to \$4.35; do., in bags, \$1.95 to \$2.10; extras, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$20; shorts, \$23 to \$25 per ton; Ontario bran in bags, 19 to \$19.50; shorts, \$22.50 to \$23; milled mouille, \$24 to \$28 per ton; straight grain, \$30 to \$32.

Rolled Oats—Continue quiet at \$2.25 per bag.

Cornmeal—Is steady at \$1.45 to \$1.50. Hay—Baled hay is steady under a fair local demand; No. 1, \$16 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$15 to \$15.50; clover, \$13.50 to \$14; and clover mixed, \$12.50 to \$13 per ton in car lots.

Butter—Townships, 21½c to 22c; Quebec, 20½c to 21c. Receipts were 3,498 packages.

Cheese—Ontario, 10½c to 10¾c; easterns, 10½c to 10¾c.

Eggs—Sales of selected in single cases were made at 20c, and round lots of straight receipts at 16c; No. 1 candled at 17c; No. 2 candled at 14c, and No. 2 straight at 12½c per dozen.

Provisions—Barrels short cut mess, \$12 to \$22.50; half barrels, \$11.25 to \$11.75; clear fat backs, \$23.50 to \$24.50; long cut heavy mess, \$20.50 to \$21.50; half barrels do., \$10.75 to \$11.50; dry salted long clear bacon, 10c to 11½c; barrels plate beef, \$14 to \$16; half barrels do., \$7.50 to \$8.25; barrels heavy mess beef, \$10; half barrels do., \$5.50; compound lard, 10½c to 10¾c; pure lard 11½c to 12½c; kettle rendered, 13c to 15½c; hams, 12½c to 15½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 13½c to 14c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 15½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$9.75 to \$10, alive, \$7.25 to \$7.10.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Aug. 6.—Flour—Dull. Wheat—Spring quiet; No. 1 Northern, \$1.03½; winter quiet; No. 2 red, 95c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 50½c; No. 2 mixed, 57½ to 58½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 49½c; No. 2 mixed, 47c. Barley—Nominal. Canal freights—Unchanged.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, Aug. 6.—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 98½c elevator; No. 2 red, 98½c f.o.b. affloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, \$1.08½ f.o.b. affloat; No. 2 hard winter, 98½c f.o.b. affloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 6.—There were no choice exporters offered, and quotations were nominal. Top quality, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium heavy, \$4.75 to \$5; bulls and cows, \$3.75 to \$4.75.

Butcher cattle were not offered very freely. Choice stock was quoted from \$1.75 to \$4.00; medium, \$1.25 to \$4.50. Cows were about the only grade to show any improvement, choice selling up to \$4.10, with the range from \$3.50.

A bid of \$3 on a bunch of stockers of 800 to 900 lbs. was refused, and buyers were not willing to go higher. Choice are worth from \$3.25 to \$3.75, and common to medium from \$2.50 to \$3.

Milk cows continued dull. Quotations unchanged at \$35 to \$50 for choice and \$29 to \$30 for common.

Veal calves were steady and slightly higher at 3c to 6c per lb.

Ewes sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50; bucks and culls at \$3 to \$3.50; lambs sold from \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Hogs held steady on a comparatively heavy run. Selects were quoted at \$6.90.

*Harvesting has started in Lethbridge district.

gist, carried a stock valued at \$1,000. Part of the stock saved. T. M. Mulligan, clothing merchant, stock \$5,000, insurance \$3,000.

NO CHEAP RATES YET.

Grand Trunk Railway Gives Notice of Appeal.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Grand Trunk Railway Company has lost no time in notifying the Railway Commission that it is its intention to appeal to the Supreme Court against the judgment of the board compelling it to issue penny-a-mile tickets and attach carriages for third-class passengers on one train each day between Montreal and Toronto. The appeal will be taken at once. It will come before the Supreme Court at its next sitting. No doubt the case will be taken to the Imperial Privy Council, should the decision be against the company. This means that the order of the board will not go into effect for some time to come.

MOTHER PLUNGED AFTER SON.

Woman and Her Four-year-old Child Drowned.

A despatch from Caron, Sask., says: On the homestead of John Slack, near here, his widowed sister, Mrs. Reeson and her four-year-old son were drowned on Friday. The little fellow was carrying water in a small pail, and on his being missed, his eight-year-old brother went in search of him. The pail and his hat were seen floating on the pond, and when the mother was called she dashed into the water, which was seven feet deep, and sank. The bodies were recovered twenty minutes later.

NEARLY FIVE MILLIONS.

Increase in the Customs Revenue for Four Months.

A despatch from Ottawa says: For the first four months of the present fiscal year to July 31 the customs revenue shows an increase of almost thirty per cent. Collections during the four months amounted to \$20,565,694. In the same four months in the year previous the collections totalled \$15,721,080. The increase amounted to \$4,844,614. For the month of July customs collections totalled \$5,442,691, being an increase of \$1,889,222 over July of the year before.

INSANE, BURNED FATHER'S BARN.

Serious Loss Through the Act of a Well-lad Woman.

A despatch from Welland says: Margaret Hoover, a demented woman, aged thirty-four years, on Wednesday set fire to her father's barn, which was completely destroyed, including the contents, 50 tons of hay, a quantity of grain and a bull. On Sunday she tried to burn the house, but was prevented. Wednesday she took advantage of the absence of the men in the fields and set fire to the barn. By the time the alarm was given it was impossible to save anything. While attention was directed to the burning barn she again tried to set fire to the house, but her effort was frustrated. Local authorities placed Miss Hoover in custody and she will be removed to an asylum.

BOLT STRUCK: CHILDREN GONE.

Miraculous Escape of Stratford Family From Lightning.

A despatch from Stratford, Ont., says: Miraculous was the escape of Mrs. Fred Struthers and family during Friday night's electrical storm. Mrs. Struthers occupies apartments in the Old Stratford Hotel. The children could not sleep and were removed from the bedroom to the kitchen. Immediately afterwards a bolt of lightning entered the bed-room, destroying the furniture and fixtures.

the hem finishing in four deep tucks. And above this same vandyke trimming is repeated in loose coat form, a deep cape and wing sleeves accentuating the silhouette, and which serves to complete a whole as charming and picturesque in appearance as one would wish to find.

A dear little breakfast sacque is made of delicate blue silk or cashmere and hangs quite full, both on the back and front. The bottom is irregular in shape. There is a tiny vest and a little turnover collar of tan velvet edged with lace, the lace also finishing it around the bottom. The sleeves have a little plain lining and the outside is arranged on this in two puffs.

Black is the color for the economical woman, and if a dress is made with two waists, one high and one low, it will serve as many purposes as half a dozen colored gowns.

Printed-French mullis, with border designs in scrolls and coin spots ornamenting above, are new, and from any of them a charming little summer frock could be evolved at short notice, for but little other trimming is required.

SHOCK KILLED FIREMAN.

Crossed Wires Caused Bad Blaze at Woodstock, N. B.

A despatch from Woodstock, N. B., says: One man killed, the town's largest wholesale house temporarily out of business, and half a dozen small fires, is the net result of the catastrophe which beset Woodstock between seven and eight o'clock on Wednesday evening. Just at seven o'clock the alarm of fire was rung in from Troy's restaurant, on Main Street. The fire company quickly responded and discovered that a short circuit, caused by the telephone and electric light wires becoming crossed had set the back shop on fire. One fireman cut the light wires, and just at that moment Charles McKenney caught hold of the wire, no doubt thinking it dead. Without uttering a word he fell to the floor, the whole current of 2,300 volts passing through his body. Robert Welch, standing just beside him, also received a shock, but not a serious one. Doctors were quickly on the scene, but could do nothing. The man was dead. Scarcely had the shock of his death been noised about, when dense black columns of smoke were seen coming from the Vanwart Brick Block on King Street, occupied on the ground floor by the Baird Company, wholesale druggists; D. McLeod Vince, law office, and the Dominion Express Company, and the whole of the second floor by the Baird Company. Fire companies succeeded in saving the building, but practically the whole of the big drug stock was destroyed by fire and water. Total loss about \$50,000.

THE PEOPLE'S RAILROAD.

Receipts and Disbursements of Temiskaming Commission.

A despatch from Toronto says: Receipts of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway for May were \$77,041; disbursements, \$51,496; net revenue, \$25,545. The disbursements include \$8,512 paid for insurance, which might have been spread over the whole year. Passenger traffic accounted for \$40,027, and freight, \$30,842 of the total receipts. During May 138.9 miles were in operation, as compared with 112 miles in May, 1906. The passenger traffic shows a large increase over the corresponding month of last year.

MILLION IN CUSTOM DUTIES.

Collections at Toronto for July Show Big Increase.

A despatch from Toronto says: Foreign imports at Toronto still continue on the increase. The total duties collected at this port during July were \$1,055,853.27. For July last year the total collections were \$706,329.97, and therefore this July was greater than the same month last year by the substantial sum of \$289,523.30.

Commingle Robert Henry hopes to start within a week on another trip in search of the North Pole.

Burglars at Chester, N. Y., stole a cow, killed it at a slaughter house and carried off the meat in bags.

James H. Morey, aged 74, of Binghamton, N. Y., was drowned in the Susquehanna River, in six inches of water.

Clarence W. Byrne, a New York salesman, was sent to jail for allowing his daughter to die of pneumonia without medical attendance.

The body of an eight-year-old girl who had been strangled to death was found on Thursday in an east side tenement in New York.

Charles Hogge, who has confessed to having practised forgery for fifteen years, has been sent to the penitentiary for a long term in Colorado.

Orchard's wife, Mrs. Albert E. Horsley, of Northumberland County, Ont., claims an interest in the Hercules mine, is the story now told in Boise.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Medical Association has suggested that sick persons be treated at the State's expense.

Britain and Russia have amicably adjusted all outstanding differences regarding the Indian and Persian frontiers.

The British House of Commons has passed the third reading of the bill establishing a Court of Criminal Appeal.

GENERAL.

Eight Europeans have been killed in an Arab rising at Casablanca, Morocco.

Germany's grain fields have been damaged by floods for hundreds of miles.

The French resident at Annam has locked the King up in his palace and established a regency.

Moroccan troops have been withdrawn as a result of Raisuli's threat to kill the Kaid Maclean.

Forty Koreans were killed or wounded at Seoul in the riots which attended the disbanding of the Korean army.

Eight soldiers have been executed and seven others condemned to death for plotting against the life of the President of Ecuador.

Five Japanese Chambers of Commerce have sent a protest to Seattle, intimating that unless the people of the Pacific coast cease discrimination against Japanese a boycott of United States goods is likely to result.

CROP OUTLOOK IMPROVED.

Weather in the West Ideal for the Growing Grain.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The weekly crop report which was handed out by the C.P.R. on Thursday shows that the outlook is far more favorable than was expected three weeks ago. The weather has been ideal for the growing grain, and the prospects are now brighter than was ever dreamed of a short time ago. There have been timely showers in southern Manitoba, with the result that the reports from that district are greatly improved. The wheat is now rapidly heading out. In a number of districts, in Saskatchewan particularly, there has been heavy damage from hail, but in most sections the damage has been light from storms.

\$7,000,000 ROLLING STOCK.

Grand Trunk Will Have New Cars Ready for the Fall.

A despatch from Montreal says: The Grand Trunk on Wednesday announced that it will have ready in September for fall traffic \$7,000,000 worth of rolling stock, which has been under construction for some time. So far 4,500 freight cars, out of 5,200, have been delivered, which at \$550 makes \$1,420,000. Of the sixty passenger coaches, thirty have been delivered, a total of \$720,000, and of 100 engines, sixty have been received, amounting to \$1,500,000.

My Hair is Scraggly

Do you like it? Then why be contented with it? Have to be? Oh, no! Just put on Ayer's Hair Vigor and have long, thick hair; soft, even hair. But first of all, stop your hair from coming out. Save what you have. Ayer's Hair Vigor will not disappoint you. It feeds the hair-bulbs; makes weak hair strong.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,
PILLS, CHERRY PECTORAL.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion. If in ordinary type. In black type the rate will be 10c per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1905, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.55
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$2.25

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation.

THE SPEAKER'S MACE.

Origin of the Emblem of Authority Used In Congress.

At the right of the speaker's desk in the hall of the house of representatives in the capitol at Washington stands a large cylindrical pedestal made of highly polished green marble.

When the house is called to order each day, the sergeant at arms or one of his deputies places upon the pedestal the mace, which is the symbol of authority in the house. When the body adjourns he removes it and keeps it in safety until the house meets again.

This mace is of very ancient and honorable origin. Under the old Roman republic the magistrates passed on foot from one place to another administering justice, trying public offenders and imposing penalties.

Each of these magistrates was attended by a small body of men known as lictors, whose duty it was to make way for the officers of the law, preserve order, make arrests and inflict punishment on condemned citizens.

Each of these lictors carried with him a bunch of rods tied together with thongs and having an ax bound to the outside of it. The thongs were used for scourging and the ax for beheading. Sentences imposed by the magistrates were at once carried out. Those bundles of rods were known as fasces. When the Romans conquered Britain the use of the fasces as a symbol was brought with them, and many other Roman customs remained with the British people.

While it was no longer used for inflicting punishment, it continued to be used as a symbol by the early English magistrates, and when an officer appeared carrying the fasces his authority was immediately accepted by all. It was, in effect, his badge of office.

The English form of the fasces was slightly changed in that the ax was placed inside of the bundle of rods, with the blade protruding from the top.

The great councils of the early Saxons gradually developed into one general body, which in the fourteenth century became known as the house of commons. In all these earlier councils the use of the fasces was continued, but it then came to be known as the mace, which has remained as the emblem of legislative authority in that body down to the present day.

The house of representatives of the United States was modeled closely after the house of commons by the framers of our constitution, and the usage of the mace was borrowed from the English custom.

The first mace adopted by the house was destroyed by fire when the British burned the capitol in 1814. From 1814 until 1842 a mace of painted wood did service, but in the latter year the present mace was made after the model of the original one.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Your sons probably please you as well as you pleased your father.

If you don't look carefully after your own affairs, who do you imagine will?

A good many people try to administer forgiveness and punishment at the same time.

About all some men get for their efforts to be dignified is a reputation of having the swelled head.

The greatest triumph for a boy is the privilege of being accepted as an equal by boys somewhat older than himself.

Don't begin to wonder how other people can afford so many things that you can't afford. That is a big step in

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rhubarb -
Senna -
Purging -
El Carbonate Soda -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Waterbury's Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Dr. H. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Dr. H. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Nearly a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. Made wholly of those native, American, medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers or for those broken-down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mothers, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the

earning money as the woman who marries for it.

The average man's idea of religious liberty is the privilege of staying home from church.

Having good judgment and being "a fool for luck" are frequently the story of a single financial success told by different parties.

"How poor are they who have no patience! What wound did ever heal but by degrees?" Who is the author of the above? It is not important whether you can remember the author if you can soberly accept the lesson taught.

The Value of Diamonds.

The value of the diamond is at so much per carat, and up to a certain limit the value per carat increases as the size of the stone increases. When a carat diamond is quoted at \$125, a diamond weighing a half a carat is counted at the rate of \$75 per carat, three-quarter carat diamonds at \$100 per carat, one and one-quarter carat diamonds at \$140 per carat, one and one-half carat diamonds at \$150 per carat, one and three-quarter carat diamonds at \$180 per carat, and two carat stones at \$200 per carat. Stones weighing more than two carats sell at about the same rate as that quoted for two carat stones, and do not increase as rapidly owing to the more limited demand for the larger sized stones.

To Calculate Longevity.

"Bacon took a deep interest in

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3.00 per year in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 675 F St. Washington, D. C.

DENBIGH.

Miss Martha John, of Renfrew, has arrived home and will likely remain until after harvest.

Mrs. H. D. Byran, of Rochester, N. Y., is also favoring friends and relatives here with a good visit. Mr. Byran accompanied her, but could only stay a few days, as urgent business made his return home necessary. He intends returning however for a couple of weeks stay later on.

Stanley Perry, of North Bay, an old Denbigh boy spent a few days at our village renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Ida John, of Napanee, has taken a months vacation which she is spending at her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf John.

Miss Martha Stein is away to Ottawa to stay a couple of weeks with her sister, Louisa and see the Capital. Miss Emma Stein, of Renfrew, has enjoyed a couple of weeks visiting her brother, Albert, in Brockville, and is now here enjoying a few weeks rural life with her father, Paul Stein, and her brother, Charles. Her sister, Mathilda, of Douglas, is also expected home in a few days to spend a month or so at her old home.

Charles Stein, Sr. died on the 19th inst. after a long illness, at the age of 87 years and 9 months. Deceased was born in Germany, came to Canada with his family in 1864, and settled in Denbigh in 1867 and resided here ever since. He left besides his widow a goodly number of descendants: 4 sons, 5 daughters, 55 grand-children and 48 Great Grand-children.

Mr. James Irvine while away on a trip to Vancouver, B. C. met with a serious misfortune last Friday at home. Mr. John Pettifer, his son-in-law, was drawing hay from the field into the barn while a heavy gale of wind was blowing. As he passed a tall dry pine tree which had been left standing in the field, the tree was broken by the force of the wind and fell across the team, a very valuable, killing one of the horses outright, and injuring the other so that it died soon after.

A misfortune befell McMelbourne Rose and family one night last week. Shortly after midnight they were awakened by an unusual noise. Getting up to a certain the cause they found the house on fire and so full of smoke that they had barely time to escape out of the burning building and were not able to save any of the contents not even any clothes. As they had no insurance on either building or contents the loss is a heavy one, as it includes all their provisions, a new Cream Separator, new organ, sewing machine, etc.

His Honor Judge Price held the first Division Court at our village last week.

himself.

Don't begin to wonder how other people can afford so many things that you can't afford. That is a big step in the direction of growing envious and sour.

We have noticed that people who do exactly as they please, whether their friends like it or not, get along about as well as those who are always trying to please.

Just the Thing.

Employment Agent—You come from the country, you cannot cook, and you have learned to do nothing else. Well, suppose for the present you try to get a position for general housework.

Tempting Her.

Housekeeper (to a book agent who brings the tenth installment of a novel)—I can't take the book. Mr. Meier is dead. Book Agent—Oh, what a shame! It's right in the most exciting part of the story!

Decidedly Awkward.

Hewitt—Were you ever in an awkward position? Jewett—I am all the time. Hewitt—How is that? Jewett—I have two girls living in the same street.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed for ever, nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Samuel Warren's Vanity.

The vanity of Samuel Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," in his early years of authorship at least, was remarkable, and there is a story told of him to the effect that on one occasion at a friend's house he had to take down to dinner a lady whom he had not met before, and as soon as they were seated at table asked her if she had ever heard of Samuel Warren. "Oh, certainly," was the reply. "My husband prefers Warren's blacking to any other. We always use it."—Westminster Gazette.

Choice of Evils.

"Well, old man," said Sinnickson after the performance, "I certainly was surprised to see you in private theatricals."

"Yes," replied Brightly, "but you see if I didn't appear on the stage I'd probably have to sit in the audience and be bored to death."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

children, also for the expectant mothers, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve nicely adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments. Dr. Pierce may be consulted by letter free of charge. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

CALLING IN PARIS.

The Concierge Is a Peculiar Institution in Several Ways.

You leave your card at the door of the person to whom you desire to present yourself, and there it is taken in charge by that peculiarly French functionary, the concierge, says Professor Barrett Wendell in Scribner's. At least in Paris, the greater part of French people live in large houses containing a number of apartments with a common entrance and staircase. Close to the entrance door, on the level of the street, are some stuffy little rooms inhabited by the concierge, or porter, with his family. Their duty, among other things, is to keep strict watch on whoever goes in or out, and at least one of them, often the porter's wife or half grown daughter, is always at hand.

The chief peculiarity of their temperament seems to be insatiable appetite. At whatever hour of day or evening you call on a concierge you are sure to find somebody eating or just risen from table, and the atmosphere inhabited by this bustling personage seems importunately laden with the fumes of something recently boiled.

No matter whether you call on a friend who lives in some unpretentious out of the way place or on one who inhabits something like a palace, the concierge is always about the same. You can detect little difference between those in charge of important doors and of insignificant. They are as like as house flies. Of course there are private houses in Paris, with regular domestic servants such as you would find anywhere, but these, grand or simple, are so unusual that you remember the concierge as everywhere standing between you and further human intercourse.

In response to your card, which the concierge duly sees delivered, comes a card, often with a note, in return. If, as is generally the case, this acknowledgment of your existence contains an intimation of when your French acquaintance may be found at home, either habitual or for your special benefit, you make your second visit at this appointed time and thus enter into real personal relations.

Otherwise, your intercourse has limited itself to a polite exchange of cards. Generally speaking, you never expect or attempt to see French people socially except when they have asked you to one of their regular days of reception or have made a definite appointment. To call on a person at any other time—to do more than leave your card with the concierge—would be an intrusive pretense to intimacy.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

You can waste a good deal of time telling how reliable you are.

You never say a man won't listen to reason if he agrees with you.

A boy is liberally abused if he isn't polite, but how many say "Thank you" to a boy?

No one seems to have as hard a time

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

mand for the larger sized stones.

To Calculate Longevity.

"Bacon took a deep interest in longevity and its earmarks," said a physician, "and Bacon's signs of long life and of short life are as true today as they ever were. You won't live long, Bacon pointed out, if you have soft, fine hair, a fine skin, quick growth, large head, early corpulence, short neck, small mouth, brittle and separated teeth and fat ears. Your life, barring accidents, will be very lengthy if you have slow growth, coarse hair, a rough skin, deep wrinkles in the forehead, firm flesh, a large mouth, wide nostrils, strong teeth set close together and a hard, gristly ear."

To Cure Blushing.

"A great many men blush," said a physician; "some so painfully that they come to me to be cured."

"The cure I recommend is an odd one. It is the abandonment of over-heavy clothing, especially of woolen socks. Amazing it is how many male blushers have a predilection for thick socks of wool."

"But some blushers wear light enough clothes. To them I can only recommend a nerve treatment. I advise them to make speeches at banquets, to be witnesses in murder trials, to go to teas and dances, to develop, in short, the nerve as a wrestler develops his muscle."

"Blushing is a difficult disorder to cure. As a rule it passes away of itself when the victim reaches his thirty-fifth year."

Lying.

It was said of Dr. Johnson that he always talked as though he were taking an oath. He detested the habit of lying or prevaricating in the slightest degree and would not allow his servants to say he was not at home if he was. "A servant's strict regard for the truth," said he, "must be weakened by such a practice. If I accuse my servant to tell a lie for me, have I not reason to apprehend that he will tell it for himself?" A strict adherence to truth the doctor considered as a sacred obligation, and in relating the smallest anecdote he would not allow himself the minutest addition to embellish his story.

The Transformed Pythagorean.

Some undergraduates once wished to play a practical joke upon a man who was a disciple of Pythagoras, so one day when he was a little sleepy by reason of the amount of brandy and soda that he had imbibed his friends smeared him with honey and rolled him in the inside of a feather bed. When the disciple of Pythagoras got up in the morning he looked in the looking glass at himself and said slowly, with a whistle, "Bird, by Jove!"—London Telegraph.

Love and Hate.

Love once more; perhaps this time you may succeed in being loved back again.

Enemies are only useful as long as you are rising. Once at the top you must do away with them by making them your friends.—Epigrams of Queen Elisabeth (Carmen Sylva).

Making Sure.

Dentist—I've filled all of your teeth that have cavities, sir. Mahoney—Well, thin, fill th' rist av thim, too; thin whin th' cavities come they'll be already filled, b'gobs!—London Tit-Bits.

The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land.—Emerson.

The effect of *Scott's Emulsion* on thin, pale children is magical.

It makes them plump, rosy, active, happy.

It contains Cod Liver Oil, Hypophosphites and Glycerine, to make fat, blood and bone, and so put together that it is easily digested by little folk.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00.



The Castle Comedy

By THOMPSON BUCHANAN



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HARPER
&
BROTHERS

"Who? What?" was all Sir John could mutter stupidly.

The self confessed stranger drew himself up and bowed to them both deeply. "Jacques Fournay, the government's private emissary, at your service," he said.

"Jacques Fournay! Wellington's spy? Stuff!" cried Sir John.

"Miss Fournay looked for a moment at the Frenchman, fright and amazement in her eyes, then sank into the chair and buried her face in her arms upon the table. The acknowledged spy appeared nettled. He drew a small case out of his coat pocket and extracted therefrom a bit of oiled paper, which he spread out and offered to the Englishman.

"Read this, sir, and change your mind." Then as Sir John glanced at it he added aloud, "Miss Fournay might like to hear."

The girl who had rested in the man's arms so few minutes before heard Sir John read of her lover:

This is to certify that the bearer, Jacques Fournay, is a faithful, loyal and highly efficient officer in the British service. All soldiers and loyal subjects to whom he may appeal are hereby commanded to do everything in their power to aid him in whatever way he may desire, especially in the matter of the capture of the notorious outlaw and spy "French Percy." This order is to be considered a pass through all lines and is to serve as a requisition in case anything is needed by the bearer. All soldiers will see that it is duly honored. It will be shown only in case of grave necessity.

WELLINGTON,
General Commanding.

Up and down, back and forth, before the door of the waiting chamber paced Captain Thorncliffe and Sir Henry Percy, laboring in earnest argument.

"You, Captain Thorncliffe, you have fought the French, you have bled for England, yet you give such counsel. I cannot understand it."

Captain Thorncliffe dropped his hand with light touch on the old baronet's arm before replying seriously: "And believe me, Sir Henry, that is the very reason I advise you to permit his escape. The fighters are not the haters, Sir Henry."

The older one shook off the restraining hand angrily.

"But," he protested, "this man humbled you and the British arms in outrageous fashion. Do you forget the stealing of the headquarters papers that early morning in the Spanish pass?"

On the instant flashed back the soldier's question, "When came it the part of an English gentleman to bear malice against a gallant enemy?"

Sir Henry's face grew hard at the rebuke. His hands began to clench and unclench rapidly. He was working fast into a characteristic rage.

"Your duty, Captain Thorncliffe—"

"Will be in no wise evaded by letting this man go," broke in the soldier.

"He is counted one of the dangerous men in the French army."

"He is your cousin, a brave gentleman, here on private business and practically your guest," was the retort.

"He is an enemy to England, the

reason. Do you think a Percy would give her up while he lives?"

Thorncliffe took a turn along the little passage and back again. It was the life of a brave man he wanted. The Frenchman must look out for his own love affairs, and besides his latent racial prejudice made the soldier feel that there was some justice in the father's words. Accordingly the pleader's next question was put carefully.

"Suppose—suppose, Sir Henry, Miss Fournay should marry Wilmerding? The Percys have two qualities—courage and honor. Your French cousin has proved that he possesses both. Marry her to Wilmerding tonight."

"Tonight!" murmured Sir Henry blankly. "I told him, Dubarre, Percy, that, but I did not mean it. Tonight!"

"Tonight," insisted Thorncliffe. "It must be tonight. The soldiers you sent for should be here now. Besides I recognized Wellington's spy, Fournay, in one of your French visitors yesterday. Now I know why he was here. Marry her to Wilmerding tonight, for not until she is married will the French Percy leave England. She will be safe from him then—and—God help her!" muttered the soldier.

Sir Henry Percy drew a long breath of relief; then, with sudden feeling, gripped the soldier's hands impulsively.

"Thank you, Thorncliffe—thank you. You have kept me worthy of my name. I'll start for Sir Harvey Johnston's at once and drive over tonight with the bishop. You—ah—you," with a wise nod, "you arrange things. And—may the good God speed the boy!" he ended softly.

Within the waiting chamber the self confessed spy stood laughing with cynical contempt at the girl he had won and the man he had conquered.

Miss Fournay, the proud gentlewoman, overcame at the disclosure of her lover, still sat beside the table, her face buried in her arms. Once she had looked up, but the sight of the contemptuous, sneering face of the spy bitterly baiting Sir John Wilmerding quickly brought her head down again.

The gentleman in disguise the girl had loved. Her hero cousin of Napoleon's guard, risking his life gayly in a gallant adventure and offering it gladly for her, she had adored. But this spy, by his own statement—this sneak, who laughingly confessed to trailing her hero cousin for blood money and loudly regretted fighting for her because it might have cost him the price of "French Percy's" life—she shrank from him in horror. Now at the thought of his kisses, at his every speech, the proud girl writhed with shame and loathing. There could be no mistake. She felt sure of that now, for not even the reckless, desperate "French Percy" could have dared the risk she had heard this man boasting to take.

"I've fooled too long already with a country bumpkin over his pastoral love affairs. Call Captain Thorncliffe. He will identify Wellington's own hand."

the trembling mouth made the tones to shake ever so slightly, though the look remained steadfast—"dad, you must be surprised to see me here. I want to confess something to you, dad. I came because I thought that man—that spy—my cousin from France. And—dad, I loved him. If he had been my cousin St. Croix, dad"—and now her voice was proud and full—"nothing could have kept me from marrying him. But a Percy can't love a blood money spy, dad, and if you and John will forgive me I'll—I'll—she ended it in a wild jumble of words and tears—"I'll marry John any time you say."

From Sir Henry there burst a great rushing sigh of relief.

"Then tomorrow it is, coz!" he cried, gathering the sobbing girl in his arms. "I'll bring the bishop over from Sir Harvey's tonight, and your old dad's the happiest man in England."

Without so much as a glance at the father and daughter or at the man who had won the girl he loved the spy turned and walked from the room, and as he passed Captain Thorncliffe he muttered, "Merci, monsieur, but I had rather you had not so paid that little debt."

(To be Continued.)

CATARAQUI.

The following is from the paper, read by Charles Mackenzie at the annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society at Kingston. It was the only paper read by anyone from Napanee and is of local interest as it explains some of the manners and customs of the Prehistoric Aborigines of this District:—

Cataraqui primarily derived from the aboriginal language spoken by the Six Nation Hurons and other tribes of that lingual group has descended to us as a corruption of the French rendering of the aboriginal designation of the old KANATA (Gaw Naw Daw) of the Confederacy the name of the KANATA was variously rendered by the French.

Cataraqui in its present corrupt pronunciation possesses a resemblance to Kanyatarake (Gaw Nyaw Daw Gay) signifying on the Lake an apparent proper designation of the Kanata and many of aboriginal descent would translate it as such.

Cataraqui also resembles KAYANTARAKWI (Gaw Yawn Daw Raw Gwee) the name of the Nannie Berry in that language. But there need be no speculation regarding its true meaning for at the Onondaga and Cataraqui reserves in New York state at the Grand River, Tyendinaga and St. Regis Reserves in Quebec. The residents when using the aboriginal tongue and speaking of Kingston call the City KATAROKON, (Gaw Daw Roh Gohn) this designation is a composite word having for its base OTARA (Oh Daw Raw) clay changing to OTARO (Oh Daw Roh) clay in the water, not necessarily clay submerged but also clay that stands in the water, or that has its base in the water. In the composite word, OTARO, changes from the neuter to the feminine, the feminine KA (Gaw) replacing the neuter O, it then signifies "She is clay in the water," this form of the feminine usually denotes activity and importance. There is yet a particle to be added that will give the name its full form, that particle is KON (Gohn) particle of ONAKON (Oh Naw Gohn), signifying "In," the name will then appear as KATAROKON (Gaw Daw Roh Gohn) meaning "In she is clay in the water" in the Alphabet usually chosen to represent the sounds in the language of the Confederacy the A is as in French like A in Hall, Raw Caught; the E as in French like A in May, Rail, Fair; the I as in French like E in Seal, Knee Heal; the O always as in Roll, Coal, Hole, but it must never be corrupted like the O in Dog, Hcg, Frog; the T is sounded as a D like K like G, if the name or word is rendered by French spelling this rule holds good with these additions, the French Y being different from the English when at the beginning of a syllable. If the syllable is Yaw or Ya. In English the French rendering will be IA, if in English two syl-

lables that the Kingston Boys call "Lady Clay" can be found. Fragments of articles such as pipes, etc. made of a similar clay can be found at the village sites of WANAT (Waw Nawd) or Hurons, and of those Hurons whom the French called the Northern Hurons in the County of Prince Edward and along the Bay of Quinte. These fragments possess no reddish tint and appear like dried unburnt clay. KATAROKON is said to have been inhabited by Senecas and Oneidas when Champlain first visited the KANATA. The proper designation of the Senecas is KATARAKASHAKA (Gaw Daw Raw Gaw Raw) signifying "Stinking Clay dwellers" and their original territory was named KATARAKAS (Gaw Raw Gaw Raw) stinking clay. It probably receiving this name from the condition of the clay in the vicinity of their original village. Such clay is found in the Lake of the Mountain at Glenora and at different places it usually possesses a sulphurated hydrogen like smell, Cataraqui in New York State is derived from KATARAGABAS, and it resembles CATARAQUI, both originals having OTARA clay as their basic word, when Cartier came to Canada the WANAT were in possession of the land about KATAROKON later after hostilities broke out between them and the Confederacy, they moved further west, and when Champlain came to Katarokon there were WANAT at the vicinity of the head of the Bay of Quinte.

WANAT (Waw Nawd) corrupted into Wyandotte in literature is the proper designation of the Hurons. The people of the lingual group of the Confederacy and Hurons, were corn growers and lived in villages, going on distant hunting expeditions, returning with the preserved products of the chase. In this respect they differed from the Mississauga Tribes who built few villages and grew little or no grain though all the aborigines raised tobacco in favored localities. The Aborigines only possessing stone tools were unable to clear the forest for agricultural purposes and had to clear the land with fire or take possession of the site of a forest fire or build their KANATA near a Beaver meadow. My Archaeological research shows their favorite site for a village was along or near a creek or small river in the vicinity of a beaver dam. In such localities they would find from a few to hundreds of acres of flooded land well cleared so that they by destroying the dam could drain and prepare the land to plant their corn, beans, sunflowers, tobacco, etc., which they cultivated when the Europeans first visited this locality. At such village sites are found hollowed stones, usually granite boulders, on which they crushed or ground their grain. These stones originally had a convenient hollow that got worn smooth and further depressed from frequent use. Sometimes a small slab of limestone or other rock will be found with a polished hollow that was probably kept in the Hut. The larger boulders were embedded in the soil and were the public mills of the KANATA. The pebbles or millers used were stones of a natural rounded form and of a size to conventionally fit the hand.

Such stones are numerous at village sites and can easily be recognized by their having a smooth surface acquired through use. The village sites of the Mississauga tribes are usually near the mouths of rivers. In such localities we do not generally find these primitive Mills, though there will be found the usual granite boulders with smooth surfaces that all Aborigines used as grindstones to sharpen their stone tools and weapons on. Now KATAROKON not occupying a typical site of a KANATA of the confederacy, (its locality not being suitable for agriculture) it can have been erected for no other purpose than a Fort or resting place or capital, or place of communication for the Northern and southern bands of the Confederacy, a place where they rested after crossing the St. Lawrence called by the name the KAYONHAKOWA (Gaw Yohn Haw Goh Waw) meaning "the Mighty river." The favorite crossing places were at the vicinity of Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg, the actual site of a KANATA of the Confederacy and WANAT was usually a barren knoll or elevated spot on sandy, gravelly or shaly ground, this position apparently being chosen so that the floor of the huts which was the ground sometimes partially covered with rush mats would be easily drained and firm in wet weather. It was from KATAROKON or its vicinity that the raid was made on the WANAT or Huron Missions in 1649, the reason for this raid according to traditions of the KANYANKEHAKA (Gaw Yawn Gaw Haw Gaw) or Mohawks was

"He is your cousin, a brave gentleman, here on private business and practically your guest," was the retort.

"He is an enemy to England, the minion of the Corsican spawn and practically a spy. Don't presume to teach me my duty, sir," roared the head of the Percys, advancing with threatening fist upon the soldier. But the man who had stood before the French Percy's sword did not fear the English one's anger. Instead—calm, contemptuous, accusing—he faced the old man down.

"Your cousin disclosed himself to defend your daughter's honor, Sir Henry Percy, and, that done, he fought no more, though he might easily have got away. You seem to have forgotten that."

Sir Henry stood silent, overwhelmed with argument, too angry for coherent speech. With increase of the Percy stubbornness Thornecliffe's temper had been rising steadily; but now, fighting hard, he kept sufficient self control to resume his quiet, convincing argument. He knew that behind that door he guarded two men, his friends, enemies to the death, faced each other before the woman they both loved. The door of heavy oak let through no sound. What was going forward within he could but surmise, only he knew there would be a tragedy should Sir Henry in his present mood cross the threshold or any one from within come forth. And so for the life of a brave enemy he had come to love the gallant English gentleman fought hard with his friends.

"Sir Henry" the question came forth sharp and straight—"if Colonel Latapie were not in love with your daughter would you wish to see him meet a felon's end?"

That shot struck home. The father's eyes opened wide.

"By my soul, Captain Thornecliffe, you take strange liberties!"

The soldier-diplomat went on, unheeding the interruption:

"And yet he is a brave gentleman and asked you for her fairly."

"Sir, I'll—How do you know that?" roared Sir Henry, taken quite off his guard.

Thornecliffe tried hard not to show his triumph.

"Because," he said simply, "Latapie is a French officer and a Percy. Besides a man does not often throw away his life needlessly for a woman he does not love. And—and"—as he said this the pleader watched the old baronet carefully—"she loves him much, Sir Henry."

Miss Percy's father fairly exploded in rage and sorrow.

"What! What! My daughter—my little May—marry a Frenchman, a Johnny Crepaud, a frog eater! Yes—yes—that is what the scoundrel asked me. I'll own up, Thornecliffe. I had decided to allow him to escape because—because he is such a gallant rascal, and—and"—with a burst of family pride—"after all, he is a Percy. You can't hurt the old stock, Thornecliffe, even with the weakening strain of the French blood. But marry May—my little May—take my only child over the water! Not that, Thornecliffe, not that. No one could ask that." The stern old voice trembled and broke.

A lump in his own throat, the soldier ventured to put his hand again, this time almost affectionately, on the shoulder of the older man.

"But why, old friend," he questioned gently, "merely because your cousin loves your daughter should you let the hangman's noose dangle over one branch of your family tree? Is that quite fair?"

The head of the house laughed aloud in sudden revulsion of feeling.

"I was mad, Thornecliffe—mad!" he cried. "The boy is a Percy. That was

"I've fooled too long already with a country bumpkin over his pastoral love affairs. Call Captain Thornecliffe. He will identify Wellington's own hand. A nice thing it would be to report to the commander in chief that the asinine stupidity of a country militia officer allowed the most dangerous scout in the French army to slip through our fingers."

"By God," roared Wilmerding, finger his pistol, "if it were not for the slight chance I'd kill you now!"

The spy laughed in his face.

"And be hanged for it later. But I tell you the little chap of the pair here yesterday, the one with the gray eyes, was St. Croix. Now"—impatiently—"call Thornecliffe."

Sir John walked over to the big door and knocked, and as he did so the spy stepped suddenly close to the table.

"Miss Percy?"

A last unacknowledged hope shining in her eyes, she looked up.

"I'm sorry for the part I had to play with you!"

A gasp, and the dark head sank again as the girl burst into shuddering sobs.

"Come, Hal, come. And you, too, Sir Henry. Come back this French trickster's game. The scoundrel claims now to be not St. Croix at all, but some spy—Fourney. See—see the pass he has forged or stolen." And Sir John Wilmerding, at the door, thrust the paper into the hands of the astonished Captain Thornecliffe.

Dumb from amazement, Sir Henry Percy followed Captain Thornecliffe into the room. At the sight of his daughter sobbing over the table the old baronet was about to cry out, but the soldier, with a quick, warning grasp, restrained him. Smiling and easy, the spy bowed to them.

"What's this? What do you mean? Who are you anyhow?" blurted Sir Henry.

The prisoner bowed jauntily a second time.

"As my pass reads—Jacques Fourney, Wellington's spy, at your service. Captain Thornecliffe should know that signature."

After one glance at the self confessed Fourney the soldier had given all his attention to the pass. Now he looked up.

"It's genuine," he said. "There can be no doubt of that."

"And stolen, too, I wager," broke in Wilmerding angrily.

"Tis scarcely possible, Jack. I saw this pass written in Spain. I recognize it by a crossed out word."

"And this fellow is?" gasped Wilmerding.

"He must be Fourney."

For quite a minute no one moved. The spy looked straight into the eyes of Thornecliffe and Thornecliffe straight into the eyes of the spy. But what each saw in the other was for those two only. Then impulsively the Frenchman thrust out his hand:

"Monsieur—captain!"

Thornecliffe turned his back.

"I think," he said slowly, "your trail, Fourney, leads toward France. Sir Henry Percy, in accordance with that pass, will give you a horse. You may catch your man before he reaches the seacoast."

With the first sound of her father's voice Miss Percy had sprung to her feet. The Percy pride, strong in all the line, leaped to her rescue. Throughout Thornecliffe's identification of the spy she stood straight, with head held high, facing her father, and, although now and then her hands at her sides moved nervously and at the end her mouth was trembling, yet the big black eyes throughout showed brave and firm.

"Dad," she began, and just at first

being different from the English when at the beginning of a syllable. If the syllable is Yaw or Ya in English the French rendering will be IA, if in English two syllables were Ree Yaw or Re Ya the French word would be RI IA. In French the English W is rendered by OU and the syllable KEN at the end of an aboriginal word spelt by the French should be pronounced Gaw. The place name KATAROKON like all aboriginal designations requires proper tonguing to make its meaning plain, the aboriginal method having a tendency to pronounce KA (Gaw) distinctly, TARO (Daw Roh) in one Section giving a full sound to the O, the voice usually softening on the last syllable KON, so that the sound of N is only apparent on the closest observation though the sound of N becomes very plain if HAKA (Haw Gaw) particle signifying dwellers is added. Those at the present day who use the language of the Confederacy when speaking of the Citizens of Kingston call them "KATAROKONHAKA" (Gaw Daw Roh Gohn Haw Gaw) signifying "dwellers in She is clay in the water" and this designation closely resembles the name of the swallow that is variously called the Eve, Cliff and Mason swallow. It is called in the same language KATARAKONHAKA (Gaw Daw Roh Gohn Haw Gaw) signifying "She dwells in the clay" receiving this name from the fact that this swallow builds a case or hut for her nest of an inverted cone like shape, constructed of clay. The name of this swallow is frequently used by Aborigines as a family name for the swallows, a similar curiosity of that language is that the name of the city of Hamilton is OROWAKON (Oh Roh Waw Gohn) signifying "in the gully." The land in the vicinity of the original part of Hamilton or near it was gullied land, this aboriginal name is frequently translated "In a ditch" or "In the Valley" and the name of the residents of Hamilton is OROWAKONHAKA (Oh Roh Waw Gohn Haw Gaw) signifying "Dwellers in the gully" and this is the precise designation of the Sand Martin or Sand Swallow, that excavates the tunnels for its nest in a side hill or slope that is gullied, and the soil bare without a covering of vegetation.

KATAROKON took its name according to aboriginal methods of naming places from the clay in its immediate vicinity and not from this natural feature at a distance, it is probable the village was surrounded by a stockade and a trench or a moat filled with water and the huts were on clay ground or the clay sloped into the water at the KANATA site; or the village was on an inlet or clay point of from four to ten acres. If on a point the land side may have had an excavated moat or trench filled with water. The shores at the chief part of the site of Kingston are of limestone rock so the KANATA must have been situated north of the Cacaraqui bridge probably at or near that place where that whitish clay

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the WANAT or Huron Missions in 1649, the reason for this raid according to traditions of the KANYANKEHAKA (Gawn Yawn Gay Haw Gaw) or Mohawks, was that the Hurons decoyed a party of Mohawks to go on a hunting expedition then waylaid them and killed and eat them. The WANAT were inveterate cannibals. Human bones mixed with animal bones can be found at the village sites and in their ash heaps. Those Missions were probably located near the vicinity of the upper part of the Bay of Quinte. The people of this lingual group usually built KANATAS containing from six to forty KANONSAS (Gaw Nahn Saws) huts or houses of an oblong form with a gable roof occupied by a number of families and there would be a large council or store house, a larger building than those inhabited. Each tribe would have a number of KANATAS along a small river or creek, these would be a comparatively short distance apart, the remainder of their recognized territory being unoccupied and used as a hunting-ground. Much has been written by the French about KATAROKON, which requires careful scrutiny. One can count states the inhabitants or those congregated there called a Governor ONONTIO or in aboriginal style ONONTIYO (Oh Nohn Dee Yoh) "good Mountain", because the Governor protected them from the Confederacy, in other words from themselves. The aborigines would not have practically called a man God; they would have considered that blasphemous. It would have been used in the form signifying that he was like a good spirit to them. If this actually occurred, then at that time the Sennecas Oneidas were expelled, and the Hurons occupied KATAROKON. Or the old KANATA was destroyed and the French settlement retained its name, or it was used as a place of rendezvous by the WANAT or Hurons. In the language of the MISSISANGA Tribes God is called Manito (Maw Nee Doh), a town is Otana (Oh Daw Nee) and a House WIKIWAM (Wee Gee Wawm.)

Mother of Invention.

Talk about necessity being the mother of invention! No such thing, I assure you. Accident is the mother of invention in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

A Rude Little Girl.

Maiden Aunt (reading)—"In heaven there is no marrying or giving in marriage." Small Mazie—It must seem like heaven to you here on earth, doesn't it, auntie?—Chicago News.

What is bred in the bone will never come out of the flesh.—Pilpay.

STOMACH TROUBLES ARE THE WORLD'S BIG WORRY

GET ON TO THE TRAIL OF NINETY-NINE OF EVERY
HUNDRED OF OUR EARTHLY ILLS AND YOU CAN
TRACE THEM BACK TO THE STOMACH.—YOU CAN
BANISH STOMACH TROUBLES FOREVER WITH

Dr. Von Stan's Pine-apple Tablets

Doesn't it stand to reason that nature herself has in herself a cure for our ills—and doesn't it stand to reason that nature rebels at many of the nauseous so called remedies, that pass as cures for stomach ailments?—Dr. Von Stan's Pine-apple Tablets are nature's cure in very deed, because they're purely vegetable and are extracted from one of the most luscious fruits that grows—and what a boon they have proved themselves to be, is best expressed in the hundreds of unsolicited testimonials that could be printed

here—and which will be produced if you're a bit credulous.

How is your stomach affected?—Do you have sour stomach—distress after eating—weight on the stomach—wind on the stomach—Loss of appetite—dizziness—nausea—sick headache—and other uncomfortable derangements?—the first tablet will give you relief and persistence will cure—and there's no case of stomach trouble so stubborn as to baffle Dr. Von Stan's Pine-apple Tablets.

35 cents a box at all Druggist and medicine dealers.

USE DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT for SKIN ERUPTIONS 35c
USE DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS for CONSTIPATION 10c

Sold by T. B. Wallace

You Cannot Fail to Appreciate the Point In This Story.

Once a farmer had 1,800 bushels of wheat, which he sold not to a single grain merchant, but to 1,800 different dealers, a bushel each. A few of them paid him in cash, but far the greater number said it was not convenient then; they would pay later. A few months passed and the man's bank account ran low. "How is this?" he said. "My 1,800 bushels of grain should have kept me in affluence until another crop is raised, but I have parted with the grain and have instead only a vast number of accounts, so small and scattered that I cannot get around and collect fast enough to pay expenses."

So he posted up a public notice and asked all those who owed him to pay quickly. But few came. The rest said, "Mine is only a small matter, and I will go and pay one of these days," forgetting that, though each account was very small, when all were put together they meant a large sum to the man. Things went on thus. The man got to feeling so bad that he fell out of bed and awoke and, running to his granary, found his 1,800 bushels of wheat still safe there. He had only been dreaming.

Moral.—The next day the man went to the publisher of his paper and said: "Here, sir, is the pay for your paper, and when next year's subscription is due you can depend on me to pay it promptly. I stood in the position of an editor last night, and I know how it feels to have one's honestly earned money scattered all over the country in small amounts."—Exchange.

GOLDSMITH'S POVERTY.

Wretched Misery of the Amiable but Imprudent Author.

In 1758, two years after Goldsmith returned from his wanderings on the continent, he presented himself at Surgeons' hall for examination as a hospital mate, with the view of entering the army or navy; but he suffered the mortification of being rejected as unqualified. That he might appear before the examining surgeon suitably dressed Goldsmith obtained a new suit of clothes, for which Griffiths, the publisher of the Monthly Review, became security. The clothes were to be returned immediately when the purpose was served, or the debt was to be discharged. Poor Goldsmith, having failed in his object and probably distressed by urgent want, pawned the clothes. The publisher threatened, and Goldsmith replied:

"I know of no misery but a jail, to which my own imprudence and your letter seem to point. I have seen it inevitable these three or four weeks and, by heavens, request it as a favor—a favor that may prevent something more fatal." I have been some years struggling with a wretched being, with all that contempt and indifference bring

AS A WORKING TOOL

for the student and the writer, as an authoritative reference book for schools, teachers, families, business and professional men, there is one book which offers superior advantages in the solid value of its information, and the ease with which it is obtained.

One's admiration for Webster's International Dictionary increases daily as it comes to be better known. It never refuses the information sought and it never overwhelms one with a mass of misinformation illogically arranged.

The St. James Gazette of London, England, says: For the teacher, the pupil, the student and the litterateur, there is nothing better; it covers everything.

The New and Enlarged Edition recently issued has 25,000 new words, a revised Biographical Dictionary and a revised Gazetteer of the World, 2380 pages and 5000 illustrations. It has just received

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PUBLISHERS,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



with it, with all those strong passions which make contempt insupportable. What, then, has a jail that is formidable?"

Such was the hopelessness, the deep despair of this imprudent but amiable author who has added to the delight of millions and to the glory of English literature.

Some Bulls.

Last year, in the north of Ireland, the following came under my observation. In a hotel the porter, for my information and dutifully in furtherance of the interests of his employers, remarked, "If you want a drive, sir, you needn't go out of the hotel," meaning, of course, that carriages formed part of the establishment.

Another bull was in a conversation overheard between two workmen. One put the question, "Were you acquainted with So-and-so?" to which the reply was, "No; he was dead before I knew him."

An Irish friend of mine was describing a dinner party he had been at. It was a great success, as two noted talkers were present, each of whom was talking so fast that neither could get in a word.—London Spectator.

LEATHER BOUND BOOKS.

A Little Vaseline Improves and Preserves the Binding.

An official of the Congressional library was talking with a friend who recently had purchased a handsome set of leather bound volumes and said:

"You had better examine those volumes carefully to see if the leather needs feeding. If it is new stock they will be all right let alone for several years, but if they have been on the shelves for some time the leather will have lost most of its natural oil and become brittle. This applies especially to books kept in private houses, which are as a rule much hotter than the book stacks of a large library. There is nothing more attractive than a fresh, well preserved leather binding on a volume and scarcely anything less so than a dilapidated, cracked one."

"You can add years to the life of a leather binding and a hundred per cent to its appearance by rubbing in a little vaseline with a piece of raw cotton—not too much, just as much as the leather will thoroughly absorb. Where the binding bends is where it is most likely to crack. The leather will not be greasy, as the vaseline will be absorbed. One treatment every year or two is sufficient unless the books are unduly exposed to heat."

Within Her Rights.

A very black woman in a silver gray automobile coat was seen a few mornings ago hauling an unwilling and disreputable looking yellow dog by a leather thong.

A friendly disposed policeman asked casually: "Why don't you turn the dog loose? He don't look able to run off, and nobody'll want to steal him?"

"Ain't I a 'oman?" was the tart query.

There was no disputing the fact.

"Ain't dis heah a dog?"

Patent fact.

"Ain't dis heah New York?"

Obviously true.

"Well, ain't I got a good right to walk on dese heah streets and put on all the style I choose?"

No disputing a self evident proposition.

Impartial.

An English clergyman, recently settled in a small town in Perthshire, met a farmer's boy while visiting the members of his congregation. In the course of conversation the boy said his parents had an aunt staying with them. The parson, not having much acquaintance with the Scottish language and not quite comprehending what the boy said, asked:

"Then, do I understand that your aunt is on your father's side or on your mother's?"

To which the young agriculturist replied:

"Weel, whiles the ane an whiles the ither, excep' when feyther leathers them baith."—Dundee Advertiser.

Man's Precious Rib.

A young lady having asked a surgeon why man was made from the rib of man in preference to another bone he gave her the following gallant answer: "She was not taken from the head lest she should rule over him, nor from his feet lest he should trample upon her; but she was taken from his side; that she might be his equal; from under his arm, that he might protect her; from near his heart, that he might cherish and love her."

Poor Colors.

"I can't understand Mabel."



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FRUIT-A-T

Origin of Attar of Roses.

The preparation of the famous attar of roses, according to the Circle, seems to have been discovered by accident. From India we get the tradition. The favorite Sultana of Sehanghir caused a bath of rosewater to be prepared for her use. The burning sun of India brought its might upon the bath prepared in the royal garden and soon globules of oil were found floating upon the fragrant water. Deeming the bath impure and attempting to skim off the film, the attendants broke the globules, and at once the garden was filled with fragrance. The finest essence is not gathered from the rarest and most costly flowers, for the fragrant oil glands are most abundant in the petals of the free blooming, old, common kinds.

Machiavelli.

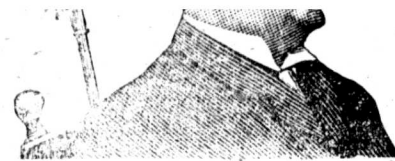
Nicolo Machiavelli, from whose surname has been coined a synonym for treacherous craft, was a writer of nervous and concise Italian. He took high rank as a dramatist, his comedy of "Mandragola" being pronounced inferior only to the work of Voltaire. Leo X. admired it so much that he had it played before him in Rome.



REMARKABLE INVENTION

FOR THE

CULTURE OF LAID



CULTURE OF HAIR

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

The Company's Guarantee.

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the **Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London**, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. J. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable. An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LIMITED.

Regent House, Regent Street, London, W.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 28 Taking effect Jan 1st, 1906.

Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.									
Stations.		Miles.		No. 12		No. 40		No. 4	
				A.M.		P.M.		P.M.	
Deseronto		0		6 00		1 40			
Napanee		5		6 15		1 50			
Albion		8		6 25		2 05			
Queensboro		14		6 40		2 25			
Bridgewater		20		6 55		2 45			
Tweed		24		7 10		2 55			
Stoco		27		7 25		3 05			
Larkina		32		7 40		3 20			
Marlbank		37		7 55		3 35			
Erinsville		40		8 10		3 50			
Tamworth		44		8 25		4 05			
Wilson		46		8 35		4 15			
Enterprise		48		8 45		4 25			
Mudlake Bridge		51		8 57		4 37			
Galtbraith		53		9 07		4 47			
Yarker		55		9 18		4 58			
Yarker		55		10 10		5 50			
Camden East		58		10 15		5 55			
Thomson's Mills		61		10 25		6 05			
Newburgh		62		10 35		6 15			
Strathcona		63		11 00		6 40			
Napanee		69		11 05		6 45			
Deseronto		78		11 25		6 55			

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.									
Stations.		Miles.		No. 1		No. 3		No. 5	
				A.M.		P.M.		P.M.	
Deseronto		0		7 00		1 40			
Napanee		5		7 10		1 50			
Albion		8		7 20		2 00			
Queensboro		14		7 35		2 15			
Bridgewater		20		7 50		2 30			
Tweed		24		8 05		2 45			
Stoco		27		8 20		2 55			
Larkina		32		8 35		3 10			
Marlbank		37		8 50		3 25			
Erinsville		40		9 05		3 40			
Tamworth		44		9 20		3 55			
Wilson		46		9 35		4 10			
Enterprise		48		9 50		4 25			
Mudlake Bridge		51		10 05		4 40			
Galtbraith		53		10 20		4 55			
Yarker		55		10 35		5 10			
Yarker		55		11 30		6 05			
Camden East		58		11 40		6 15			
Thomson's Mills		61		11 50		6 25			
Newburgh		62		12 00		6 35			
Strathcona		63		12 10		6 45			
Napanee		69		12 20		6 55			
Deseronto		78		12 40		7 00			

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.									
NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.					PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.				
TRAINS.		STEAMERS.			TRAINS.		STEAMERS.		
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive		Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	
Napanee	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton		Deseronto	Napanee	Deseronto	Napanee	
20 a.m.	2 10 a.m.				6 00 a.m.	7 25 a.m.	9 50 a.m.	10 10 a.m.	
30 " 4 40 "					9 50 a.m.	11 20 a.m.	11 50 a.m.	11 50 a.m.	
55 " 6 50 "		7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.				12 40 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	
55 " 8 15 "							12 55 p.m.	1 15 p.m.	
55 " 10 50 "							3 45 p.m.	4 10 "	
55 " 11 25 "		1 40 p.m.	3 00 p.m.				4 10 "	4 30 "	
6 0 p.m.	12 25 p.m.						4 30 "	4 50 "	
25 " 4 40 "		5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.		4 0 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	1 00 a.m.	2 00 a.m.	
30 " 6 55 "							1 10 "	1 20 "	
30 " 7 10 "		7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.				5 55 "	6 15 "	
15 " 8 35 "							7 00 "	7 20 "	
							7 20 "	7 40 "	

Daily. All other rains run daily. Sundays excepted.

WALTER RATHBUN, President. H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent. D. A. VALLEAU, Asst. Superintendent.

cherish and love her."

Poor Colors.

"I can't understand Mabel."

"Why not?"

"She's always trying to get things to match her complexion."

"What of it?"

"Haven't you ever noticed her complexion?"

AN OBLIGING WAITER.

He Got the Five Dishes, and He Got Them In Record Time.

He was a stranger in town. The clerk of the hotel had neglected to call him until twenty minutes after the requested hour, and as a consequence he had but a short time for breakfast before he must leave for his train.

Going into the dining room, he waived the formality of having the chair leisurely pushed under him by the head waiter, and, accosting one of the dusky servers, he commanded hurriedly:

"Go to the kitchen and get me a breakfast—five dishes of anything that is ready—and get it quick!"

As the order was accompanied by a medium sized piece of silver the way-faring man had reason to expect a fairly good meal.

And as to speed of delivery he was not disappointed. In an incredibly short time the negro reappeared, bearing aloft a tray on which sat five dishes, remarkable only for their similarity of size and shape. When the tray was lowered sufficiently to bring the contents of the dishes into focus the traveler saw his breakfast—five dishes of steaming oatmeal, accompanied by five miniature pitchers of cream.

The negro beamed with satisfaction at the rapidity with which he had executed the order. The traveler hurriedly ate one dish of the oatmeal, and as he left the dining room the waiter was heard to remark:

"Wondah wot dat man say he want five dishes foah!"

MONOPOLIES AND RINGS.

Olden Time Schemes For Obtaining Wealth and Power.

The evil of monopolies and rings was known to ancient, Aristotle referring to them in his "Politics," and then, as now, it was found necessary to hold them in check by legislation. The monopolist was in Roman law called a dardaniarius and punished under the Lex Julia de Annona. "Monopolies of clothing, fish and all articles of food were prohibited by the Emperor Zeno under pain of confiscation and exile, so that it is certain that the rings of the ancient days were as mischievous as they are now. At Athens a law limited the amount of corn a man might buy. The earliest recorded instance we have was a corn ring.

There is an ancient tradition that the king who made Joseph his prime minister and committed into his hands the entire administration of Egypt was Apepi. Apepi was one of the shepherd kings and ruled over the whole of Egypt as Joseph's pharaoh seems to have done. The prime minister during seven years of remarkable plenty bought up every bushel of corn beyond the absolute needs of the Egyptians and stored it. During the terrible famine that followed he was able to get his own price and bartered corn successively for the Egyptian money, cattle and land and, taking one-fifth for pharaoh, made him supremely wealthy. It was not merely a provident act, but a very politic one, his policy being to centralize power in the monarch's hands.—London Answers.

high rank as a dramatist, his comedy of "Mandragola" being pronounced inferior only to the work of Voltaire. Leo X. admired it so much that he had it played before him in Rome. His book on the "Art of War" won the praise of so competent a judge as Frederick the Great of Prussia. His policy in statesmanship embodied in his work "The Prince" was the direct antithesis of Washington's sentiment that "honesty is the best policy."

Misunderstood.

"Your sentence is to be suspended," began the merciful judge.

"Great Scott, judge," exclaimed the prisoner, "if I'd knowed chicken stealing was a hanging offense I wouldn't have stole."

The English of It.

He—You have had a week now to think of my proposal of marriage. She—Yes, and the more I think of it the less I think of it.

A wasp you should never attack unless you are sure to destroy it or it will assail you again with increased exasperation and redoubled vigor.—MIRANDA.

ITS MERIT IS PROVED

RECORD OF A GREAT MEDICINE

A Prominent Montreal Woman Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Completely Cured Her.

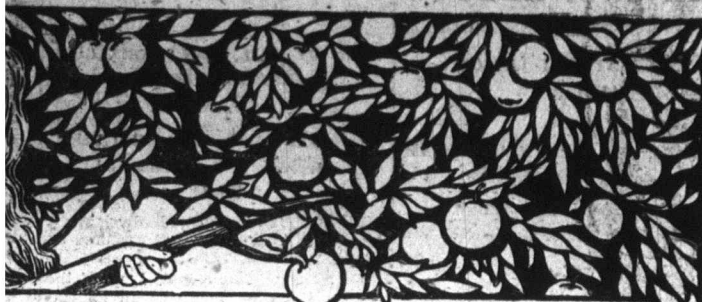
The great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is doing among the women of America is attracting the attention of many leading scientists, and thinking people generally.



The following letter is only one of many thousands which are on file in the Pinkham office, and go to prove beyond question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound must be a remedy of great merit, otherwise it could not produce such marvelous results among sick and ailing women:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"Soon after my marriage my health began to decline. My appetite failed me; I was unable to sleep, and I became very nervous and had shooting pains through the abdomen and pelvic organs, with head-draws, pains and constant headaches, causing me much misery. The monthly periods became more and more painful, and I became a burden and expense to my family instead of a help and pleasure. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me within three months. Soon after I began using it I felt a change for the better, and at the time of my next period I noticed a great difference, and the pain gradually diminished until I was well. I am stronger and look better than I did before I was married, and there is great rejoicing in the house over the wonders your medicine worked." Mrs. M. A. C. Letellier, 732 Cadieux St., Montreal, Quebec.

If you have suppressed or painful periods, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, pelvic catarrh, nervous prostration, dizziness, faintness, "don't-care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, backache or the blues, these are sure indications of female weakness, or some derangement of the organs. In such cases there is one tried and true remedy—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Not one person in a thousand knows that fruit is really a wonderful medicine?

Not rare fruits—but the common, everyday fruits that you find in the fruit shops. FRUIT JUICES act directly on the kidneys—increase the flow of blood. ORANGES are excellent for the skin. FIGS and PEACHES are splendid bowel laxatives and liver tonics. Here are two great difficulties in curing yourself of Kidney Bladder Troubles—Rheumatism—Constipation—Skin Eruptions, etc. by simply eating fresh fruit. First, the minute quantity of medicinal principle that you would get by eating a small amount of fresh fruit would be insufficient to do any real good—second, eating excessive quantities of fruit would upset the stomach, on account of the indigestible pulpy fibre found in fruits.

An Ottawa physician overcame these difficulties when he created the principle which brought forth "Fruit-a-tives."

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" are fruit juices—not as they occur in fruit—but with medicinal activity greatly intensified. After the juices are extracted from the chemical change is made to take place in which one atom of the bitter in fruit is replaced by one of the sweet. Then tonics and antiseptics are added to the whole pressed into tablets.

"Fruit-a-tives" act on the three great eliminating organs—the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver. They arouse the sluggish liver—enable the liver to give up more bile, which the bowels and cures Constipation (or non-action of the bowels). Fruit-a-tives act on the kidneys and induce vigorous, healthy skin action.

Headaches and Backaches—for Indigestion and Disordered Stomach—Nervous Bowels—for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles—for Skin Eruptions—these are without an equal in the world.

Price, a box—6 for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist or dealer does not have them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA, Ont. 105



POLITICAL NEWS!

Scandals That Have Faded.

Several so-called "scandals" were ventilated by the Conservatives in the House during the past two sessions, and one by one they become intangible and disappear.

At the time of their exploitation much political capital was sought to be made of them, and the Opposition press of the country was jubilant. Time is a great rectifier, and the truth ultimately prevails in politics as in other affairs. All that is required to dissipate the scandalous allegations made in the House, and repeated throughout the country, is information as to the facts.

Montcalm Scandal.

When it was charged as an example of reckless extravagance that certain vessels used on the St. Lawrence had been supplied with wine glasses, ice pitchers and table appointments a little above what might be reasonable for men before the mast, it was explained that such provision was made for guests of the Government, or other

they concealed half the truth, which was worse than circulating a lie. All they saw was that the land was being sold for \$1 an acre, they managed to lose sight of the other million in cash which must be spent in Canada before the company can exercise the privilege of buying at the dollar an acre.

This land without irrigation is worthless, and the advantages to be derived when the company commences operations will be far in excess of the temporary gain by Canada of a million spent in improvements, for it means that hundreds of thousands of acres of now barren lands will be made to blossom as the rose. To sell barren lands at \$1 an acre and provide for the expenditure of a million more to change the character of the land into agricultural land of the best quality, would strike the average thinking man as an operation from which the country would receive a direct and lasting advantage; the Conservatives describe as a scandal.

Insurance Investments.

The Opposition was insistent that a Royal Commission should be appointed to examine into the character of the investments held by insurance companies. They are not now so anxious

sult of the trial was against Lyon's claim.

It appears that during the trial the judge before whom the Exchequer case was tried, made some observations, which reflected upon the representations made by Montalbetti when making application for the land, which might have imperilled his title if substantiated. Upon this the scandal was based by the Opposition. It was stated that Montalbetti had committed perjury, in furnishing his proof of settlement, and as he had since transferred his title to one McKenzie, and as the land had become very valuable as a townsite, Lyon charged Montalbetti with perjury, and he was sent up for trial.

Opposition Case Destroyed.

Had the case remained where the Opposition left it, there might have been lingering doubt in the minds of some people as to whether Montalbetti was clearly entitled to the land, but all this was set at rest at the trial which occurred at McLeod, for the jury, after considering the evidence returned a verdict of not guilty.

The only ground upon which the opposition based their case was that of fraud on the part of Montalbetti in securing his title, a title which he afterwards transferred to McKenzie. This has finally been disposed of by a jury, who found that no fraud had been committed.

Minister Protects All Concerned.

The Interior Department, however, has gone further than the law in doing justice to all parties. As both Pelletier and Lyon had apparently made some improvements on the lands, the department has not yet acknowledged the title of McKenzie and will not do so until he has conveyed a certain portion of the land to both Lyon and Pelletier. It has been stipulated that Pelletier shall have thirty acres, and Lyon's interests will also be protected when he agrees to accept the arrangement made in his interest by the department.

Thus provision is made by the department which fully protects the rights of all parties, although the legal aspect of the case would vest the property in McKenzie, the assignee of Montalbetti, who has now been cleared of any imputation of fraud.

This verdict destroys the case set up by the opposition. The courts have held that Lyon had no claim upon the townsite, and that Montalbetti was not guilty of fraud; and it has been demonstrated that the whole case was dealt with upon its merits by the department.

The "Blairmore townsite scandal" may do duty as Tory politics until the facts are well known throughout the country, afterwards it will take its place with the other derelict scandals of which the Conservatives Sargasso Sea is crowded.

Well Conducted Departments.

That the Interior Department is being conducted with due regard to the rights of individuals is very evident in the case of the Blairmore townsite—other evidence, however, is not wanting to substantiate this assertion.

What Conservatives Did.

The total revenue of the Department of the Interior (except school lands), these are simply administered by the department, and revenue from school lands, is not taken into account, for the year 1895-96, after having been in power eighteen years, was \$203,715.

The total revenue of the Department of the Interior (except school lands) for the twelve months ending 30th June '07, after ten years of Liberal rule, was \$2,137,786. These figures are unvisited as all the returns are not yet made. The revenue for the ten months ending 30th April, '07, was \$1,717,786, and

A GIRL'S LETTER.
Miss Rose Hurst, 733 Harris Street, Appleton, Wis., Writes Something of Interest to All Women.
Read What She Says:



"I WANT to say a word for Peruna for systemic catarrh and trust others who read this may try it and receive the same good from it that I did.

"I had been ailing for a long time and nothing seemed to do me any good, although I tried many doctors and many medicines. I had become so had that there was no pleasure in living.

"I was finally asked by a friend to try Peruna, which I did, with many misgivings. What was my delight, after taking the first bottle, to see a great change for the better and I kept on improving until completely recovered.

"I now feel like a new woman. It has done wonders for me and I gladly recommend it to others."—Rose Hurst.

No ailing woman can fail to be interested in the above testimonial. Miss Hurst was persuaded by a friend to try Peruna, and she is now perfectly well and feels like another woman. Such is her story in brief.

does them well: the Conservatives talk, but don't talk to any purpose. The people will heed a serious charge, well founded and properly substantiated, but little attention will be paid to temporary sensations created for political purposes only.

HUMOR IN THE FOOTNOTE.

Librettist Gilbert's Joke on a Prospective Bride.

In the early days of W. S. Gilbert's success, when Gilbert & Sullivan were considered by managers as the "sure winners" in the comic opera field, a young woman who was a member of one of the "Pinafore" companies wrote to Gilbert telling him of her approaching marriage with a young man of good position and family.

Gilbert congratulated the young woman and expressed the hope that her future might be prosperous and happy.

Only a little more than a month passed, and another letter from the same girl reached him, in which she stated that her engagement with the young man had been broken and that she had accepted another suitor.

He replied that he had every confidence in her judgment and again ex-

vessels used on the St. Lawrence had been supplied with wine glasses, ice pitchers and table appurtenances a little above what might be reasonable for men before the mast, it was explained that such provision was made for guests of the Government, or other notables, who might be entertained on these vessels. His Excellency the Governor General is now on board one of these vessels, which would not have been possible had not seemingly accommodation been made. Notwithstanding the reasonable explanation made by the responsible minister, the Conservatives had found a succulent morsel, and they decline to recognize in the proper fitting up of the "Montcalm" other than an extravagance, "elephant scandal."

Grand Trunk Pacific Account.

When it transpired that accounts for some \$160,000 had been presented to the Government for payment on account of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which account was erroneously included in the statement, the Conservatives again saw the material for another example of graft and wrongdoing, more scandal. The people who read the Conservative side of this case were never told that the error was detected by an official of the department to which the account was sent, and that he declined to pass it on audit, and that the finance department refused to pay the amount, and that it never was paid to this hour.

Liberals Detected Error.

From the manner in which the Opposition debated the subject, and spoke of it through the press and on the public platform, it would be understood by those not familiar with the facts, that the careful scrutiny of the Opposition had revealed and prevented the payment of a large sum of money. The facts are the very contrary of this—any credit, if credit there be, is due to the vigilance of Government officials.

As a matter of fact the funds involved in this payment were trust funds held by the Government, and at no time was the money of the people in jeopardy even had the account been paid.

Saskatchewan Valley Land.

The history of the South Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, has been told often and often, but few people know that the land involved in the transaction was open for settlement for years, and was passed over by thousands who did not regard it as possessing the value of lands far removed from its locality. The Opposition were at no pains to inform the people that very onerous settlement conditions attached to the ownership of this land, and that before patents could issue settlers had to be put in at great expense. The people were not given the additional information that patents have not yet issued for the whole of the land, for the reason that the conditions of purchase have not yet been performed, although large sums have been spent.

For all this the Saskatchewan Land Company was a toothsome scandal until something else equally intangible and unsubstantial was found to take its place.

Robins Irrigation Scheme.

The Robins Irrigation Company was made to do duty as a scandal for a time. This was a delectable morsel for the Opposition when they found that the land had been sold in England before any work was done upon it. It did not transpire, however, through Opposition sources that the English company was under contract to spend one million dollars of cash upon the property in irrigation works before it could exercise the privilege of ownership. Had this been stated by the Opposition, of course the scandal feature would have disappeared. Therefore,

as a scandal.

Insurance Investments.

The Opposition was insistent that a Royal Commission should be appointed to examine into the character of the investments held by insurance companies. They are not now so anxious to circulate the results of the findings of the commission, which disclosed that the leading Conservative critic in the House, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, was adjudged guilty by the Royal Commission of wrongfully using insurance funds to his own advantage.

The insurance scandal has petered out since these facts have been made public, and the Opposition have been busy ever since the report of the commissioners was brought down, not in devising legislation to correct the evils found to exist, but to find excuses for the conduct of members of the Conservative party whose acts were ruthlessly exposed by the commissioners. In this particular instance the Opposition has taken hold of something so hot that they cannot let go of it, and it is a scandal they would be happy to bury in oblivion, but it partakes of the nature of Bancho's ghost, it won't down.

Blairmore Townsite Scandal.

One of the latest Conservative political sensations is known as the "Blairmore Townsite Scandal." This affair has not only occupied the time of the House, but has been the subject of denunciation on many platforms throughout the West.

It has been made to appear that a certain parcel of land, once open to settlement to the first comer, and now having additional value because the centre of a considerable population, was fraudulently given by the Department of the Interior to one McKenzie, who happens to be a Liberal in politics and of course it is assumed that favoritism was shown.

History of the Case.

The facts are very simple and differ in no respect from the hundreds of other cases with which the department is called upon to deal with this exception that this particular quarter section has an additional value, having been selected as the townsite of Blairmore. The department followed precisely the same rule in this case as in others, if there was any variation it was in the direction of protecting conflicting interests, as will appear.

Some five years ago, one Montalbetti, squatted on a certain quarter section, and commenced improvements, including the building of a house on the land on which he resided. In course of time the Canadian Pacific located a station upon a portion of the land, and of course installed a station agent, one Lyon. It must be remembered that Montalbetti was then, and had been for some time previously, occupying the land and claimed it by virtue of his squatter's right.

Several Claimants to Land.

Lyon, doubtless seeing the possibilities of the location made some improvements on a part of the land, as did one Pelletier. In course of time all three made application to the department for the quarter section, and the same being in dispute, the matter was presented to the Dominion lands agent of that time to determine the rights of the parties. After hearing the evidence he adjudged the land to Montalbetti, and he became the holder by patent right.

One Dissatisfied Claimant.

Lyon was not satisfied with this decision and appealed to the Exchequer court to have the patent set aside upon the ground of fraud. The Crown granted the petition and gave Lyon every facility to prove that he had been defrauded of the land. The re-

total revenue of the Department of the Interior (except school lands) for the twelve months ending 30th June '07, after ten years of Liberal rule, was \$2,137,786. These figures are unrevised as all the returns are not yet made. The revenue for the ten months ending 30th April, '07, was \$1,717,786, and for the following two months, May and June, it has been estimated at \$420,000. This means that the revenue of the department of the Interior is greater now every month than it was every year in Conservative times, and with these facts before them the Conservatives have the audacity to ask that they may be placed in control of public affairs.

The more the people know about the Laurier Government, the more anxious they will become that it remain in power. The more the people look into the alleged scandals, the more convinced they will be that the opposition has no lasting foundation upon which it can build public favor. Men are judged by what they do, and not by what they say. The Laurier Government is a government that does things, and

Only a little more than a month passed, and another letter from the same girl reached him, in which she stated that her engagement with the young man had been broken and that she had accepted another suitor.

He replied that he had every confidence in her judgment and again expressed his hearty wishes for her welfare.

It was almost two months after that that Gilbert received a third letter from the same girl, who informed him that young Lord — had proposed and that she had accepted him after breaking her engagement with No. 2.

Gilbert's humor could no longer withstand the temptation, and he wrote, "I desire to congratulate you on your approaching marriage with"— Here he placed an asterisk and in a footnote added:

"Here insert the name of the happy man."

This is probably as characteristic a piece of humor as any that appears in his "Bab Ballads" or in his other stage.

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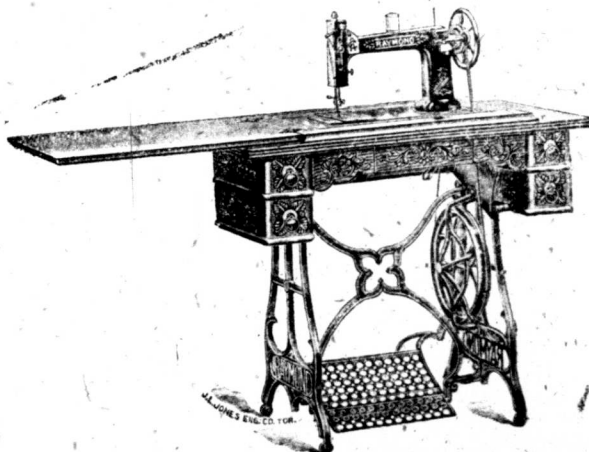
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THE BUSINESS OF LIFE

Wealth Comes By Seeking Worthy and Ideal Things.

"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"—Matt. xvi., 26.

When a man wished to evade the consequences of a practical application of religion to conduct he called it an affair of the soul. By the soul he chose to mean some hidden, mysterious, impalpable, and immortal part of man, something that neither ate nor drank, suffered, nor died.

The object of religion was supposed to be the saving of this soul in order that it might pass from the present chrysalis shell in which it is hidden and blossom into the beauty and clear identity of another life. What wonder that religion found no relation to daily living when its purpose was the preparation of a mysterious unknown for a future and imaginary home.

Is this what the great teacher means when, having pictured the folly of living for possessions alone, he asks this striking question on the profits and values of life? New distinction comes to his words when we lay aside our traditional significance and make this word soul read, as it should—simple life—what will a man give in exchange for his life?

The business of life is profit, not the least but the largest. The great lesson the master of living teaches is on HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF LIFE.

The questions of relative values must come to every man. No day dawns twice, and it is a matter of no small moment whether we are living each one to the best advantage.

We compare the returns of our own lives with the profits that others are making. Each man gets the things for which he lives. What are the worth while things and, in the infinite accounting, yes, in the balancing of the books that is going on every day, what are the assets and reserves upon which we may depend?

It is a good thing to sit down in quiet

once in a while and look over the books. What of all things that go on our accounts can we truly call our own? Not the things we possess but the things we enjoy, not those to which our names may be attached but those that permanently enter our lives, add in some way to personality and enrich character.

Measured by this standard a new order and new values are established among men; the rich men still may be rich or he may appear poor, indeed, while the poor may be rich; but neither the poverty of the one nor the wealth of the other is determined by aught outside himself.

Let a man appraise himself in this manner and new content will take the place of old complainings while new aspirations displace old unworthy ambitions. We see that it is the life and not the lot that is determinative, that capacities of

LOVE, ENJOYMENT, SERVICE, and sociability may make the life hold more than many another that seems to be buried beneath the wealth outside it.

We have been wont to boast in this country that every man had an equal opportunity to rise in affairs and to find riches. Whether this still be true or not it is true eternally that in the kingdom of the spiritual in the realm of real life every man has equal opportunity to find and possess that which cannot be stolen or lost of the wealth of life.

But does not this throw us back again on the unreal? Not if we remember that such wealth as this comes, as no other, not by dreaming but by doing, like the riches of health and strength that comes not from thinking of the stomach but from toil and nourishment, so come the riches that permanently enrich the personality, that constitute true profit because they are life, by doing well our work, by seeking worthy and ideal things.

HENRY F. COPE.

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT

THE LARGEST SOAP FACTORY IN THE WORLD.

Model Village, With Cottages, Schools, Library and Museum, at Port Sunlight.

The year 1907 marks the coming of age of one of the most remarkable business enterprises ever entered upon in this country. Twenty-one years ago a Bolton grocer named Lever devoted a certain amount of his time to making a pure soap which he thought the public would like to buy.

The excellent quality of the article proved its best advertisement. People rushed to buy the new soap, and before many months had passed the Bolton grocer found that, although he had acquired a factory at Warrington and was making soap at the rate of 270 tons per week, he could not keep pace with the orders. Therefore, he bought fifty-six acres of land on the banks of the Mersey, about three miles from Birkenhead, England, plenty of bricks and mortar, and commenced to build up the works at Port Sunlight—named after his famous soap—which to-day have a capacity for turning out 3,500 tons of soap per week, and in which over 3,000 hands are employed.

But this enterprising Bolton grocer did more than this. The fifty-six acres were

two colors on both sides of the paper. More than this, they cut the paper into sheets and fold it at the rate of 20,000 sections per hour. This means that one of these wonderful machines prints 2,560,000 pages, of crown octavo size, in two colors in one working day. They are employed in printing the pamphlets and books so familiar to users of Sunlight soap throughout the world.

Perhaps two of the most interesting departments in the firm are the laboratory and the perfume room. It is in the former that a large staff of experts carefully test all raw materials to see that no impure or noxious matter finds its way into the various soaps, and also test the soaps themselves in several stages of their manufacture. In the perfume room are to be seen all sorts of costly perfumes ranging in price from 5s to 85s. per oz., used for various toilet soaps.

Most wonderful sights are the soap-boiling and soap-cooling departments, where one sees the famous Sunlight actually in the making. The soap-boiling rooms contain 108 pans, each 14 feet deep, and each capable of holding sixty tons of liquid soap. The latter bubbles and boils for hours and days until it reaches a certain state, when it is run from the pans through troughs into an enormous array of 3,200 cooling frames in the rooms below.

WHEN THE SOAP HAS COOLED,

the sides of the frames are removed, and the solid blocks of soap are then cut into slabs, and afterwards conveyed to another part of the room, where a simple but very ingenious machine cuts them

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
AUGUST 11.

Lesson VI. The Sin of Nadab and Abihu. Golden Text: Prov. 29, 1.

THE LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Based on the text of the Revised Version.

"And He Jehovah Called."—Thus did the Jews designate the third book of the Pentateuch by the opening phrase of its first sentence; we cannot say its first chapter, or even verse, for the ancient writings of the Hebrews had neither chapter nor verse divisions, nor yet punctuation marks of any kind. We must remind ourselves again and again that the punctuation, paragraphing, chapter divisions, book, chapter, and page headings of our Bibles are comparatively recent additions to and modifications of the original form of the text. Thus also the designation "The Third Book of Moses, Commonly Called Leviticus," found at the beginning of this book. The book of Leviticus was early known by that name from the fact that it delineates the legislation touching the duties of Levites. For a similar reason it was often called "the Law of the Priests," and sometimes also "the Book of Offerings." It is generally admitted to be a single document, the contents of which fall naturally into four parts, namely: (1) The Laws of Sacrifice (chapters 1-7); (2) Ceremonial for Consecration of the Priesthood (8-10); (3) Laws Distinguishing the Clean from the Unclean, with appendix the Day of Atonement (11-16); (4) Laws Relating to Holiness, with appendix (17-27). Taken as a whole it may well be regarded as the standard book of worship of the ancient Hebrews, describing their sacrifices, feasts, and fasts. In its elaborate ritual of sacrifice it foreshadows the gospel truth of the recovery of guilty man to the holiness of God by means of the atonement.

Verse 1.—Nadab and Abihu.—Respectively the first and second sons of Aaron, who with their father and seventy of the elders of Israel had accompanied Moses to Sinai, and there beheld special manifestations of the presence of Jehovah. With their younger brothers Eleazar and Ithamar and their father they were admitted to the priestly office. Their destruction in punishment for their gross impropriety and disobedience seems from the narrative to have taken place shortly after if not on the very day of their consecration to the priesthood.

Censer—Lit., fire pan. Any vessel used for burning of incense. No description of the censers in use in the Hebrew sanctuary are given. It has been conjectured that they were small, shallow pans made of copper and attached to handles.

Offered, strange fire.—Perhaps common fire not taken from the sacred altar, or not lighted in the prescribed ceremonial way; or, it may be that the expression refers simply to the offering of some unauthorized sacrifice. Both interpretations have the support of prominent biblical expositors.

Which he had not commanded them.—The specific command is given in Lev. 16, 12: "And he shall take a censer full of coals of fire from off the altar before Jehovah, and his hands full of sweet incense beaten small, and bring it within the veil."

2. Devoured them—Killed them. That they were not consumed is evident from verses 4 and 5, in which their brethren are commanded to carry their bodies from the sanctuary.

3. This is it that Jehovah spake.—An illustration of the kind of irreverence and desecration of the sanctuary against which Jehovah had specifically warned them.

I will be sanctified in them that come nigh me.—"And let the priests also, that come near to Jehovah, sanctify them-

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Holds Supreme in the Commercial World.

Weighing over a hundredweight, a very large sunfish has been captured by Dover fishermen.

The bank of Coutts & Co., one of the best in London, requires all its employees to be clean shaven.

Novel-reading, except in the works of classic writers, is said to be decreasing among the London public.

Three lumps of coal, together weighing three tons, have been taken from the Earl of Ellensmere's collieries, near Manchester.

Mr. Robert Wallace, K.C., the chairman, said, in opening the Clerkenwell Sessions, that, compared to twenty years ago, crime had fallen off twenty-five per cent.

It is the dictum of a Brighton town councillor, who is also a member of the Brighton Education Committee, that "A girl of twelve should not leave school till she is sixteen."

The death has occurred at Hampton Hill, Middlesex, in her eighty-third year, of Miss Marianne Henegan, who served through the Franco-Prussian war as one of the head nurses.

Asked by Capt. Craig in the House of Commons why a flagstaff had been erected at the War Office, Mr. Haldane replied that it was to fly a flag on. Mr. Haldane is an awkward man to handle.

A prisoner in Wilmslow police station picked the cell lock with the spiral wire on the end of his bootlace. He was walking out of the police station when he was seen and recaptured.

There is an unprecedented number of salmon in the Upper Wye this season. Recently fifty-one, averaging 13½ lbs. each, were taken by rod and line anglers in the vicinity of Bulth Wells alone.

Midsummer day statistics have shown the borough councils that the exodus from London have considerably increased. Taking London as a whole, there are now more than 50,000 houses empty.

At Brockley, there is a cook who has been with one family for twenty-one years. The appreciative family has given her a gold watch and allowed her to give a party to her friends, everything being provided. The friends numbered thirty-seven.

Foreign eggs and poultry are to be marked with the name of their country and origin if the resolution of a representative meeting of producers and poulterers, held at the Great Eastern Hotel recently, is realized. A Bill will probably be introduced.

An ostrich hunt took place at Corbar, Buxton. Escaping from its attendant, the bird hopped over a hedge and made off across the fields. The owner and his friends mounted their horses and went after it. They got it cornered several times, but it was too quick for them, and many hours elapsed before it was caught.

The landlord took away the front and back doors of a house at Lytchett Minster, Dorset, because the tenant, a woman, had not left on the expiry of notice to quit. Fearing theft, the woman was unable to go to bed, and some of her possessions were spoiled. She has been awarded 10s. damages against the landlord.

Reinforced cement is now the favorite material with British builders of large chimneys. One already completed in London is 250 feet high, with a base twenty feet square, and a projected one at Northfield will be 247 feet high and eight and a half feet in diameter, with a foundation of eighteen feet square.

and commenced to build up the works at Port Sunlight—named after his famous soap—which to-day have a capacity for turning out 3,500 tons of soap per week, and in which over 3,000 hands are employed.

But this enterprising Bolton grocer did more than this. The fifty-six acres were not given over wholly to factory building. Mr. Lever—who is now one of Cheshire's Parliamentary representatives—had another scheme at the back of his mind. He wished his work-people to participate in his success as well as himself, and one of the methods he adopted in order that they might do this was by allotting twenty-six acres of the first land he bought to

MODEL DWELLINGS FOR HIS EMPLOYEES.

As the factory grew in size, so did the model village, until to-day the former covers 100 acres and the latter 130, on which over 700 pretty, dainty-looking cottages, in the early English style of architecture, have been built, and are now let to employees at rents ranging from 5s. 3d. to 8s. 3d. per week, inclusive of rates and taxes.

When a newspaper man visited Port Sunlight recently he was kindly invited to view the interior of one of the cheap cottages. The tenants are indeed to be envied, for while in the cottage houses they cannot boast of a parlor, they have a large living-room, a bathroom, and spacious scullery on the ground floor, and three excellent bedrooms upstairs. All the houses are built back from the road, with a garden in front, which is well looked after by a staff of gardeners employed by the firm, while if the occupant wishes to grow his own vegetables and flowers he can obtain an allotment at the back of his cottage for 5s. a year.

The cottages, however, do not form the only features of interest in the village of Port Sunlight. It boasts a church, which is the prettiest the writer has seen for some considerable time. Built of highly red sandstone, Christ Church, as it is named, reminds the visitor of some of our ancient and picturesque cathedrals in miniature.

Very pleasing, too, are the schools, covered with ivy and climbers. These schools accommodate 1,300 children.

THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Lever's Institute and Technical Institute, Longstone Hall, the mens dining and concert hall, the Social and Bowling Club, Home Hall, where 1,500 girls and women dine every day, and last but not least the Auditorium, formerly an open theatre with seating accommodation for 2,500 people, which is vested now and again in touring companies, are all buildings which are as interesting as they are picturesque, and make enough for the millennium when all employers may adopt the altruistic principles which predominate at Port Sunlight.

Altogether there are close upon forty small institutions conducted at the village founded by Mr. Lever for the benefit of those employed in the works.

It is scarcely surprising to learn that people come from all parts of the world to see this ideal village. Over 62,000 visited Port Sunlight last year, and were much and quite as much by the model conditions under which the employees work in the factory as they were by the conditions under which they lived.

In the first place, the men only worked forty-eight hours per week and the females forty-five from eight o'clock in the morning until five or half-past in the evening, receiving full trade union wages. Consequently they have plenty of leisure time in which to enjoy the benefits of living at Port Sunlight. Over sixty trades and occupations are represented in the factory, for it is as self-contained as it is possible to make it. Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, even make their own ink for printing purposes.

THE PRINTING PLANT.

Every description of letter-press printing plant may be seen in the printing room, from the hand-press to the latest and most approved rotary machine. Three of the latter print from the reel in

WHEN THE SOAP HAS COOLED,

the sides of the frames are removed, and the solid blocks of soap are then cut into slabs, and afterwards conveyed to another part of the room, where a simple but very ingenious machine cuts them into bars. The bars are then stacked in readiness for the stamping machines and packers.

The various toilet soaps for which Port Sunlight is famous are, of course, manufactured by different processes. In the toilet department many machines are at work shredding soap into tiny pieces, and these are so thoroughly dried during the process that prior to being mixed with perfume they closely resemble desiccated cocoanut; others roll the soap into long thin streamers like so many beautifully colored ribbons; others again re-convert the light flakes into a solid state, and the soap ultimately passes to the stamping machines.

Thousands of casks of oil and tallow are piled on the wharf outside, and near by is a monster wood shed where an immense quantity of timber is stored for the manufacture of boxes.

And one must not forget to mention that the growing demands for Sunlight and Lever Brothers' other soaps have necessitated the establishment of Associated Companies, and the erection of works in Australia, Toronto, Canada; the United States, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland. In fact, throughout the civilized world the name of Lever is almost as well known as it is in this country while in the South Pacific Islands several tens of thousands of acres of freehold land have been acquired—giving constant employment to 800 natives—for the purpose of growing the cocoanut palm, which yields cocoanut oil, one of the purest materials that can be used in soapmaking.—London Tit-Bits.

DUBLIN CASTLE JEWELS.

A Rumor That They Were Stolen by a Society Woman.

There is going the round of London society an amazing rumor anent the disappearance of the state jewels from Dublin Castle. Someone who knows a great deal about the affair states that they were taken while a big house party was staying with the Aberdeens a month ago.

In the party was a society woman who had been in desperate straits for money. Lately her bridge debts have been nightly accumulating and it is said she has frequently threatened to commit suicide. It appears that while the party was residing at the castle, some of the guests suggested one wet afternoon that Lord Aberdeen should show them the jewels. He readily consented, all flocking with him to the room where they were kept. After having been duly admired, the gems were put back into their safe which was locked in the usual way.

So little happens in Ireland that the authorities seem to think precautions are unnecessary and everyone knows things are done in a very slipshod manner at Dublin Castle. The impetuous woman, it is suggested, obtained temporary possession of the key and had a duplicate made of it. This having been done, the rest was as easy as saying Jack Robinson, that is to say, for anyone staying within the castle walls. No one now expects that the culprit will ever be traced after having had a month's start before the theft was discovered.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

Friend: "I suppose, Mrs. Comeup, your daughter who is abroad understands French."

Mrs. C.: "Yes, but she writes that what puzzles her is that the people she meets in Paris don't seem to."

TRIED IT.

"Say, ma, can I go out swimming this afternoon?"

"No, Harry, the water is too cold yet."

"No, it ain't, either. I was in this morning."

FROM THE SANCTUARY.

3. This is it that Jehovah spake—An illustration of the kind of irreverence and desecration of the sanctuary against which Jehovah had specifically warned them.

I will be sanctified in them that come nigh me.—"And let the priests also, that come near to Jehovah, sanctify themselves, lest Jehovah break forth upon them" (Exod. 19. 22).

Aaron held his peace—Did not remonstrate or complain in the presence of so manifest a judgment of Jehovah.

4. Sons of Uzziel the uncle of Aaron—And therefore members of the priestly family and tribe.

Out of the camp—Beyond the limits of which the burial would necessarily take place.

5. In their coats—The burial of the priestly garments along with the offending priests was a sign that they too, had been polluted by the sin of the men who wore them.

6. Eleazar and Ithamar—The two remaining sons of Aaron. Eleazar, after his father's death, became high priest and seems, even at an earlier time, to have occupied the position of chief of the Levites. As high priest he later assisted Joshua in distributing the land of Canaan among the tribes. His burial place is mentioned in Josh. 24. 33, and from him were descended all succeeding high priests down to the Maccabean period, with the exceptions only of the high priests of the period between Eli and Solomon. During this brief period the high priestly office was held by members of the family of Ithamar.

Let not the hair of your heads go loose, neither rend your clothes—Two customary and familiar signs of extreme grief and mourning. To have thus publicly lamented the catastrophe would have been an equivalent to disputing God's justice in this visitation of dire punishment, and hence the strict prohibition of any such outward demonstration, and the appended warning, that ye die not.

Beware the burning which Jehovah hath kindled—The people were exhorted to lament rather the fact that such severity of judgment had been necessary.

7. Ye shall not go out from the door of the tent—The prohibition not to leave the sanctuary hereby imposed upon the priests must not be taken literally or absolutely. A more detailed and specific commandment covering the same point is given in Lev. 21. 10-12. The sense of the command is that the priests while on duty in the sanctuary were not to come into contact with secular affairs, nor for the sake of these to abandon the service committed to their hands.

8. Drink no wine nor strong drink—The implication of this specific command of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors during the period of official service in the sanctuary, seems to be that such indulgence had had something to do with the unpardonable action of Nadab and Abihu, the inference being that these men were under the influence of strong drink when they disregarded the laws of the sanctuary. This is not absolutely a necessary inference, but the probabilities seem to be in favor of such an interpretation of the commandment.

It shall be a statute forever—That is, the absolute prohibition to priests, while serving in the sanctuary, of the use of strong drink in any form.

11. That ye may teach the children of Israel—The words are addressed to the priests. From Deut. 33. 10, we learn more specifically about the twofold office of the priesthood:

"They shall teach Jacob thine ordinances,

And Israel thy law:
They shall put incense before you,
And whole burnt offering upon thine altar."

When a man makes up his mind that he will never run to catch a car again, he has taken the first step towards becoming a philosopher.

Mrs. Homar (reading): "An ordinary piano contains about a mile of wire." Homar: "Does it? The one next door sounds as though it contained a wagonful of saucepans!"

Reinforced cement is now the favorite material with British builders of large chimneys. One already completed in London is 250 feet high, with a base twenty feet square, and a projected one at Northfield will be 247 feet high and eight and a half feet in diameter, with a foundation of eighteen feet square.

The village of Marcham-le-fen, in Lincolnshire, with a population of 680, has forty-one residents over seventy years of age. All these septuagenarians, octogenarians, and one nonagenarian were invited to a garden party, and thirty came. Their total combined ages were 2,279 years.

Shropshire honored Clive on the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Plassey. A special Clive lesson was given in all the schools. At Market Drayton, the town nearest his birthplace (Styche Hall), the business establishments were decorated with flags and bunting. The present Lord Clive is the fifteen-year-old son of Lord Powis, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire.

"I had the honor to be slapped by Queen Victoria," was the boast of John Edwards, a Devonport Naval veteran, who has died, aged eighty-eight. He was a cabin-boy on a warship when William IV. was King, and spilled a glass of wine over the visiting Princess Victoria's dress. This was bad enough, but it was only when he attempted to scour the stain away with a cloth which had already seen service that he was rewarded in the manner indicated.

London is this year fuller of visitors than it has ever been before. They are largely American, but there is also an unusual number of German and French visitors. The hotels are crowded to their utmost, and it is quite impossible to get a room at any of the big hotels in Central London unless it is booked for some days beforehand, in consequence of the crowded state of the hotels many travellers have had to go to lodgings in the Bloomsbury region and others have gone to the Lake district and Scotland, intending to return later on.

NOT TOO FORMAL.

"Richard," said his precise wife, in an undertone, "it is all right for you to avoid elaborate ceremony in introducing the guests to one another, but I wish you would not say, 'Mr. Throgson, shake hands with Mr. Wigmore.' I do not approve of that style of introduction."

"All right, Amaryliss," heartily responded the host: "I'll cut that out. Hello, Flatbrush. Awfully glad to see you. Mr. Flatbrush, wiggle flippers with Mr. Skimmerhorn."

The best any man can do who attempts to drown his troubles in drink is to float them.

One seldom sees a woman on the street without a shopping bag. That ought to be sufficient warning to bachelors.

The rope-making machine used in the United States Navy yard follows almost the precise lines that a spider does when making his own frail cable.

"What can we do to improve the present method of dancing?" thundered the parson; "dancing is mere hugging set to music." "We might cut out the music," softly suggested the bad young man from the rear of the auditorium.

It is usually supposed that Belgium, with her 589 persons to the square mile, is the most crowded country in Europe, but this is not the case. The Hanse Towns district of Germany boasts the amazing population of 3,327 persons to the square mile.

"I'll teach you to play pitch-and-toss!" shouted an enraged father. "I'll flog you for an hour, I will." "Father," instantly replied the incorrigible, as he balanced a cent on his thumb and finger, "I'll lose you to make it two hours or nothing."

Little Ethel (with an eye to business): "Suppose, Tommy, you were to give me the choice of those two apples of yours, you would tell me to take the bigger, wouldn't you?" Tommy: "No." Little Ethel: "Why not?" Tommy: "Cos 'twouldn't be necessary."

HOME.

SOME DAINTY DISHES.

Marrow Toast.—Butter some squares of hot toast lightly, put the beef marrow into a small saucepan with cold water and salt. Bring to the boil, drain immediately, and spread it on the toast. Scatter cayenne, salt, and black pepper over. Place in the oven till quite hot, then serve.

Rusk Pudding.—Make half a pint of rice custard, and pour it while hot over a couple of rusks in a small pie-dish. Beat with a fork, and flavor to taste. Place a few bits of butter on the top, and bake a nice brown color. Serve with sifted sugar over a little grated lemon peel.

Bacon, Macaroni and Tomatoes.—Boil a quarter of a pound of macaroni in salted water till tender, then drain and cut in short lengths, fill a buttered dish with alternate layers of macaroni and tomatoes, flavoring each layer with grated cheese, pepper, and salt, and putting small pieces of butter between them; cover the top with fine breadcrumbs and bacon cut in dice; bake in a moderate oven, and serve very hot.

Fried and Stuffed Ox Palate.—Boil some ox palates and cut lengthwise, arrange them in a stewpan, and cover with good stock, adding an onion, a bay-leaf, and a blade of mace. After simmering half an hour, take out the meat, drain it, and allow to cool. Have ready some highly-seasoned forcemeat, and put some of it in each piece of palate. Dip into frying batter, and cook in deep fat till a delicate brown color.

Lambs' Fry.—Is very delicate if nicely cooked, and may even be superior to calves' liver, which is generally considered a delicacy. Boil one pound of lambs' fry in plenty of water, drain it, and dry in a clean cloth. Put a little finely-chopped parsley with a teaspoonful of breadcrumbs. Brush the fry over lightly with the yolk of an egg, roll into the breadcrumbs and parsley, then fry for about five minutes in boiling fat. Serve very hot arranged on a napkin and garnished with parsley.

Excellent Plain Buns.—Dry one pound of flour, and rub into it six ounces of clarified dripping or lard, four ounces of white sugar, a teaspoonful of baking-powder, six ounces of currants, with some chopped candied peel. Beat up two eggs in a little milk, add some spice to it. Work the flour into rather a wet dough. Grease small bun tins, half fill with this mixture, and bake for ten or twelve minutes in a very hot oven. Each bun should rise up quite high in the centre if properly baked.

Australian Bread Pudding.—Soak about three-quarters of a pound of bread in cold water, then squeeze very dry and beat up well with a fork. Weigh the bread, allow its weight in well-dried flour. To every pound of mixed bread and flour add two teaspoonsfuls of baking-powder, six ounces of suet, and one egg. Flavor the whole with grated orange peel or orange marmalade, and make into a light dough with cold milk. Place in a greased mould, and boil three hours. This pudding may be varied by being put into a mould in layers with preserve, or chopped raisins and candied peel.

Cocoanut ice made as follows will probably prove what you require: Put one pound of best loaf sugar, crushed a little, into a saucepan, and pour over it half a pint of water; let this stand for half an hour, and then place it on the fire, and allow it to cook for five or six minutes. Remove the scum and boil the sugar until it is thick and white, then stir into it a quarter of a pound of fresh cocoanut finely grated. Stir incessantly until it rises in a mass in the pan, then spread it as quickly as possible over sheets of white paper, which have been dried before the fire. Remove the paper before the ice is quite cold, and it is done. With occasional color and

Take a clean cover with a clean cloth, press.

Prevent Matting Wearing Out.—Putting a cloth around the broom will keep the matting from wearing out; at the same time it will sweep it just as clean.

SENSE OF SIGHT IN ANTS.

Experiments Indicating That They Don't Depend on Smell.

The old theory that ants could not see and were guided entirely by sense of smell has been demolished by a series of experiments reported in the *Revue Scientifique*. A little platform of cardboard was set up near one of their nests with inclined plane leading conveniently down to the entrance. Then a number of the insects and a quantity of their eggs were placed upon the platform.

For a few minutes the ants seemed greatly perturbed, but they very soon found the inclined plane and at once started carrying the eggs down it to the nest.

A second inclined plane was located on the opposite side of the platform, but they took no notice of it. The experimenters then twisted the platform around so that the second plane pointed to the nest entrance.

Without hesitation the ants ceased using the old plane and took to the new one, showing conclusively, it is argued, that they were not following a trail by scent but were getting their bearings by some other sense.

The next step was to mark some of the ants with a view to seeing whether each individual always used the same path and the same entrance to his nest. It was found that no such thing was the case.

They all seemed to know all the entrances and to have a sense of their direction. They struck out new paths for themselves and always reached their destination without fail. This was regarded as establishing some form of vision.

Finally, an electric bulb was set up near one entrance to the nest. It seemed to have an immediate attraction for the ants, as they unanimously used the entrance on that side coming to and going from the nest. Then it was changed over to the other side, causing great excitement apparently among the insects, which ended in their changing over to the newly illuminated way.

Changes in the brilliancy of the light seemed to have no perceptible effect on the ants, but they never failed to detect the change of direction. All possible precautions were taken to prevent the heat from the lamp from reaching them, so that it is regarded as certain that they perceived the light.

YOUNG GIRL EVANGELIST

HAS PREACHED TO THOUSANDS IN ENGLAND.

A Great Many Owe Their Conversion to Efforts of Francis Bradley Storr.

The latest recruit to the ranks of child preachers is a little Doncaster girl, who is electrifying Yorkshire, England, just as Evan Roberts roused Wales.

Frances Bradley Storr is the name of the new evangelist. She is the daughter of a working woman, who is at present the Police Court missionary at Doncaster for the British Woman's Temperance Associations. The child's step-father is a laborer employed in the town at the Great Northern Plant Works.

There can be no question about the wonderful work that this gifted child is doing. Although she was only 12 years old last September in one month alone she has addressed more than 5,000 people, and it is said that something like 300 men and women are to-day glorying in conversion as a result of her simple, child-like preaching.

CATTLE WAR IN IRELAND

GRASS FARMS RAPIDLY GOING BACK TO SMALL FARMS.

Worst Disturbances in Athenry and Loughrea—Some Armed Conflicts.

A second tour in the south and west strengthens the opinion that the days of the cattle ranchers are numbered and that within a measurable time the vast grass lands will be divided up and shared among the people who are now living in the bogs and on poor and unproductive holdings. Grass farm after grass farm is being given up. Obeying the demands of the people, the graziers are either abandoning the lands at once or have given undertakings to surrender them. The farmers have already won many victories and they are confident that they will be successful all along the line, and that the empty prairies of Red, Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo and Galway will be peopled with comfortable farmers in the immediate future.

One change of considerable note has occurred. When the late Government was in power a solemn undertaking was given that if any estate was forced to sale by stress of agitation the Land Commissioners would have nothing to do with it. The present Government has altered that and is prepared to deal immediately with the cattle ranches that have been thrown vacant since the anti-grazing war started. It would take the entire police force of all Ireland stationed in three counties alone to protect the graziers there, and it is recognized by Dublin Castle that it would be quite impossible to stop the war by the use of the ordinary force at the disposal of the Crown. Hence drives are of frequent occurrence, and the landlords and graziers look upon their case as hopeless, and believe that if they stand out against the will of the people worse evils may befall them.

THE WORST DISTRICTS

in the region of disturbance are Athenry and Loughrea, where the people do not lose time in talking but set to work in a spirit of the greatest determination. Unlike the agitators of other parts they are not content to drive the cattle off the farms but have taken steps against the herds and the owners of the stock. The boycott is rigorously applied and within the past few weeks shots have been fired through the windows of the dwellings of men who stand out against the agitation.

A few nights ago a body of cattle drivers came into collision with the police in the dark, the constabulary lying in ambush to prevent the drive. At first the people skirmished against the constables with stones and inflicted injuries upon several of them. Then firearms were brought into play and the constabulary replied. The police did not attempt to make any arrests and brought the action to a close by shouting to the men that they were committing an illegal act by firing upon the officers of the Crown. The crowd got away in the dark, having partly succeeded in their cattle drive. Up to the present the constabulary have taken no action against those who were present, although they say that they know several of the men.

A few nights ago in the House of Commons the Irish Chief Secretary complained that the graziers and landlords did not take steps to protect their own property. I have been in touch with several important landlords in the disturbed areas and debated this point with them. They pretend to see in the Chief Secretary's words a hint that they should keep armed parties on their properties, and say that the Chief Secretary must not be surprised in the near future if he finds the cattlemen shooting into the crowds and shooting for results. The writer paid a visit to the De

ON THE FARM

FEEDING DAIRY COWS.

On this subject Dr. W. M. Shirley, writes as follows:

You can not have any set rule to feed all cows by, but you should have a basis for feeding them. I make my basis about like this: A cow giving 30 to 40 pounds of milk daily and weighing 750 to 800 pounds, I feed eight pounds of grain, composed of corn chop and oats four pounds, and bran four pounds. For the corn chop and oats I take two-thirds corn and one-third oats. If I think oats are too high I use three pounds of corn chop and five pounds of bran, also 15 to 20 pounds of clover hay.

I like the oats because they make a change in feed and the cow relishes them; but so often they are too high to feed. I much prefer alfalfa hay to clover, but it is almost impossible to buy here. I also give a teaspoonful of salt each morning, and I would say do not forget the salt. I try each cow by increasing and see if she responds any better, or I decrease as the flow of milk decreases by being in milk a long time.

Oil cake is too high to feed regularly here, yet I feed a little about the time a cow freshens, and a few weeks after a small amount, though I do not feed while on grass if pastures are good. I will give you the ration I fed Annie Pogis 2nd. She dropped her calf February 2, 1904. I fed her two-thirds corn and one-third oats to make four pounds, and four pounds of bran each day and about 20 pounds of clover hay; some timothy in it, all second crop and not overly good.

For the twelve months she gave 8,518 pounds of milk, average test 5.6, making butter fat 476.99 pounds or 556.47 pounds of butter. She never made over 15 pounds and a few ounces any week, and never gave over 32 pounds of milk per day, but was giving 20 pounds when she died from clover bloat May 6, 1905, in her sixteenth month in milk, with no feed while on grass. She was six years old July, 1904. This was a private test, and if I had not been trying to force her I would have fed her while on grass.

My stables are warm, well ventilated, and never freeze. I water morning and evening and always take the chill off the water. I feed grains twice a day, also hay in winter. Keep cows in stable all the time during the cold season unless warm and pleasant, then turn out for a few hours about noon.

I always figure the cost of my ration before I decide what I will feed them. Try and get it balanced. I am very careful never to overfeed and to feed the same amount each day. Cows keep so much better that way and will give you an even flow of milk all the time with a good per cent. of butter fat. I weigh my milk of every milking and test once a month. A good feeder must put his brains to work if he makes a success of it.

I have not many cattle, but the few I have are especially good at the pail, and test well, so I am pretty proud of them.

COWS THAT PAY VS. COWS THAT LOSE.

Is it not strange that in this enlightened age we find so many farmers who are keeping cows that are not paying the cost of their feed and care? Not long ago in talking with a farmer who complained that he did not get enough for his milk to pay for the keeping of the cows, I said to him, "Mr. Blank, you ought to keep better cows. You can keep very good ones for from \$75 to \$90 each." He replied, "Huh! I can buy two cows for that money and then if one of them dies I don't lose so much!" He thought he had me floored, completely writes Mr. J. B. Chapin. And indeed he had by one way of looking at it, and he had used better logic than ha

stir until it is thick and white, then stir into it a quarter of a pound of fresh coconut, finely grated. Stir incessantly until it rises in a mass in the pan, then spread it as quickly as possible over sheets of white paper, which have been dried before the fire. Remove the paper before the ice is quite cold, and let it dry. With cochineal color one-third of the ice a bright pink so as to have the two colors in layers.

USEFUL HINTS.

Old Black Silk.—Sponge on the right side, the one to be made out, with one part alcohol and two parts clear, strong coffee. Work on the table or broad board and while sponging smooth out all wrinkles and leave until dry. It will need no pressing.

Pail for Sweeping.—When sweeping have handy a lightweight pail, and as your dust pan fills, empty it into the pail. It saves endless trips, keeps the dust from flying, as the dust can be taken up at each step, and not scattered through the lower hall.

Dust Cloth.—When dusting fine furniture a splendid substitute for chamois skin is cheap soft velveteen, and it is easily washed when soiled.

Stained Silverware.—Dip the spoon in sulphuric acid, repeating the process until the stain has disappeared.

Cleaning Brass Beds.—Rub over with wool cloth to remove the dust. On a clean piece of cloth apply some sweet oil and rub again; then rub dry with another piece of cloth.

Scouring Powder.—Common wood ashes make a splendid scouring powder.

Iron Rust.—Mix lemon juice and salt. Rub into white goods to remove iron rust. Place in the sun to dry and repeat if necessary.

Freshen Summer Dress.—If your dress becomes mussed or wet by rain, to freshen it up take one teaspoonful of elastic starch to one cupful of lukewarm water. Dampen with a soft rag on the right side and press with a hot iron on the wrong side. Your dress will look like new.

Polish Silver.—Put your silver in a pan, cover it with sour milk and let stand half an hour. Wash, rinse, and the silver will be bright as new.

Home Made Shoe Polish.—One pint linseed oil, eight ounces suet, six ounces beeswax, one ounce resin. Melt together the ingredients, and apply with a brush. The linseed oil is especially fine for leather.

Linen Collars.—With a clean lead pencil eraser rub the soiled spot. The collar will look as clean as when brought from the laundry.

Cleaning Grease Spots.—Wash hardwood floors with soda and water, after sprinkling a tablespoonful of soda on any grease spots. Pour boiling water over it, then take a mop and wipe up the floor.

Remove Grease Spots.—To clean grease spots from silk, take a visiting card and pull it apart, then take the soft, internal part and rub the spot on the wrong side of the silk and it will disappear without taking the gloss off.

Broom Handle Slip.—Make a slip from cutting cloth or some soft material to pull over the broom handle. Have it plenty large and about two feet long. This will save your hands from being calloused and blistered on sweeping days.

Floor Stain.—Get a small can of stain, any color, and thin it gasoline until it is like water; with a brush paint the floor. This work must be done rapidly, as the gasoline evaporates. It is best to mix a small quantity at a time. The desired shade can be obtained by the number of coatings.

Eradicate Spots from Duck.—If a white duck garment receives an ugly "trade mark" before the rest of the garment is soiled, sponge the spot with preparation used for cleaning white canvas shoes. Dry in the sun, pressing and pinning wet spot smoothly into shape. Even grass stains will disappear with two applications.

Paint Spots.—Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will remove paint of long standing from clothing.

Remove Spots from Woolen Goods.—Put one ounce of borax in a quart jar. Pour over it one quart hot water and seal up. Brush the goods to be cleaned.

wonderful work that this gifted child is doing. Although she was only 12 years old last September in one month alone she has addressed more than 5,000 people, and it is said that something like 300 men and women are to-day glorying in conversion as a result of her simple, child-like preaching.

WHY SHE PREACHES.

"Why do you want to preach?" she was asked. There was no immediate response, but the mother supplemented the question with another.

"What do you think is the grandest sight you can see on earth?" she asked her; and the large expressive eyes lighted up with a fire of enthusiasm, and the answer was given with breathless eagerness.

"Oh, I think it is to see men and women converted. That is what I wanted mother to let me preach for. And I shall go on preaching. I never have any trouble what to say, the message seems to be given, and I deliver it."

CHILDISHLY AWKWARD.

She is no actor, and when asked to stand in the attitude in which she would address an audience, she became self-conscious and almost awkward. But she holds her mother's Bible in a very natural way, with the finger between the leaves of the closed volume at the place where the text from which she is speaking is to be found. Sometimes she varies the pose, and the book is pressed to the side, while slight emphasis is secured to enforce a particular sentence by a little raising of the left hand.

GOSPEL LIGHT.

A favorite illustration of her subject, when she is reminding people that the Gospel light is always shining, is to say: "When you go into a train you don't notice that there is a light in the carriage, but when you run into the darkness of a tunnel you see it, and feel glad it is there, because the darkness has come."

Perhaps the secret of the child's success, apart from any supernatural theory, is to be found in her mother's intense desire that one of her children would be gifted to help her in her religious work.

"I used to pray," said Mrs. Storr, "that it might be."

As the mother speaks the little evangelist glances at her with a look of deep affection, and it is quite clear that she is glad for her mother's sake that her preaching has been so successful.

AN EXTEMPORE SERMON.

Asked to write what she would say to an audience, the little evangelist took a sheet of paper and set down a few words based on her favorite subject—the story of Naaman, the leper.

We read (the little sermon ran), that Naaman was a man of valor, a mighty man of war, brave and full of courage. His name was next to the king's. He was captain of the armies of the king. The Lord had honored him, and had given him deliverance to Syria.

But though Naaman was so much honored and obeyed by all, he was a leper, and oh! how this spoilt everything. Naaman was a leper, and to be a leper means to go down to the grave—to be cut off from all friends and relations, to go down to the ground with nothing to look forward to, no hope of recovery.

For when leprosy first begins it works its deadly way to the vital parts, and then death alone can bring deliverance to the sufferer.

TO COMPLETE EDUCATION.

And so she tells out her message, and the people understand her, and decide that she is but the mouthpiece of the Great Preacher, and accept the lesson she is teaching.

The mother's life has always been one of hard work. Even now Mrs. Storr scrapes and saves in order that her daughter's education may be completed. She generally accompanies the small evangelist on her mission work, being known as "Sister Storr."

Already this wonderful little girl has preached in several counties beside Yorkshire. She has more engagements than she ought to fulfill if her studies are to be completed.

with them. They pretend to see in the Chief Secretary's words a hint that they should keep armed parties on their properties, and say that the Chief Secretary must not be surprised in the near future if he finds the cattlemen shooting into the crowds and shooting for results.

The writer paid a visit to the De Freyne estate in Roscommon. This property of Lord De Freyne is a mere agricultural slum and the peasants live in the direst poverty on patches of bog land which only produces in response to

INCESSANT HARD LABOR.

It is one of the most congested districts and one of the poorest in Ireland, and three years ago the Sheriff was busy there evicting peasants who found it impossible to pay their rents. The Government has decided to take the majority of the tenants away from the estate and plant them on grass lands in other parts of Roscommon, but those whose neighbors they are to become declare that they will not allow this and will drive them back to Frenchpark. They say they want the land for themselves and will not allow strangers to come in and take up any part of it. This aspect of the case gives the Estates Commissioners some concern.

It would be almost impossible to drive through a more mournful, deserted and depressing region than those midland counties of brown bog and empty prairie. Hour after hour one passes along by undrained peat land covered with reeds and grazing land loaded with stones and nettles. The flat country stretches from horizon to horizon, and now and again one comes to the little white cabin of the peasant who works hard day after day on the little patch assigned to him trying to make ends meet. At the moment the vast bogs are dreary wastes save for the bits of fuel cut from them by the peasants, but in the near future they may be the means of bringing riches to the country.

A prospecting party of German and Irish engineers are at work on the Bog of Allan. They say that the generation of power from peat has been most successful in Germany and that Ireland offers greater scope and a promise of bigger success than has attended the industry in the fatherland. Accordingly they have made final arrangements to float a company which will be largely financed in Germany for the purpose of utilizing the bogs in half a dozen counties, and they calculate that in addition to the revenue cheap power will bring in the sale of the by-products will yield considerable wealth.

REGARDING THE GRAZING WAR.

The Attorney-General has departed from his custom up to the present by ordering bills to be presented at the assizes against men who were tried by Nationalist Magistrates and acquitted. This determination has amused the people, who declare that the Government will not get a jury to convict unless they send the cases for trial in outside counties, which is improbable. Kings county and Sligo are the only counties in the western province where a bench has sent men to jail for cattle raiding, and the prisoners in the latter case were men sent there from the County of Roscommon.

In the meantime more and more police are being taken from other districts and sent to the disturbed areas. The entire reserve has been exhausted and the authorities are begging for recruits. They find it hard to get them, whereas a few years ago crowds of young men would have flocked to the depot to put on the uniform. It is found that hundreds of men whose names were on the recruiting roll have emigrated, and of those who remain few are willing to join the police in the present circumstances. It is worthy of note that the army recruiters find it extremely difficult to pick up men in what was the most prolific recruiting ground in the kingdom, with the result that the Irish regiments are degenerating. Two causes account for this emigration and a widespread anti-enlistment crusade that has been waged in Ireland for five years. Many times expired soldiers are not encouraged to come back to their families or districts when their term of service is up.

keep very good ones for from \$75 to \$90 each." He replied, "Huh! I can buy two cows for that money and then if one of them dies I don't lose so much." He thought he had me floored completely, writes Mr. J. B. Chapin. And indeed he had by one way of looking at it, and he had used better logic than he knew; for his two cows would pay him a loss every day and the sooner they died the better for him; unless, as he probably would, he should buy more poor cows and continue to lose money. Perhaps some of your readers may be interested by some of our experiments in this institution. In February, 1903, we lost our entire herd of cows, about 80 head, by the foot and mouth disease. In replacing the herd the next fall we were somewhat limited in funds and did not buy as good cows as were desirable, though of course we aimed to get those that would be profitable to keep. In the summer of 1905 a new wing was added to our barn with stalls for 64 cows. In buying cows to put in this stable we paid higher prices, used greater care in selecting and obtained better cows. After about two months we made an experimental test, taking 50 cows that cost less than said price, feeding and caring for all as nearly alike as possible, and compared the yield of milk for a certain number of days. We found that the higher cost cows yielded on the average six pounds (three quarts) more per cow per day than the lower cost cows. The difference in yield, at the market price of milk, would pay more than half the cost of keeping. And if we had taken the extremes and compared, say, 20 of our best cows with the same number of our poorest, the difference would surely have been twice as much.

Our herd is composed entirely of either pure bred or high bred grade Holstein-Friesian cattle. It is easy to get together a herd of cows that will make a continual loss to the owner. It is also not difficult to get cows that will pay a profit of 20 to 50 cents per cow. What kind are you keeping?

THE LEAF THAT DANCED BY ITSELF.

I woke, I stirred, and sighed—
There was no breath in all the woods beside!

For it was noonday on the burning hills,

And on the perished flowers and thin spun rills,

I rose—I danced and danced!

But all my kindred round me stood entranced;

Asleep upon the air the woodfly hung,
And wide apart his wings the woodbird flung.

I danced—I whirled and whirled,

Till I woke the people of the moonlight world—

The fays—to ask what spell was laid on me

Alone of all the leaves on every tree!

I sank into a swoon,

I slept again the breathless sleep of noon;

Only a poet's fancy me betrayed

And told of my mad dance amid the shade.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

ANOTHER STAR; ANOTHER NIGHT.

Beyond the farthest star that lends its light,

Some farther star irradiates the night.

Beyond that farther night, another star is flamed against another night more far.

And so, from night to star and star to night

The darkness widens and then yet is light.

Praise God, how many stars we count, afar.

How many nights we fathom, yet the light

Will ever fail this side the utmost night.

It were not good to know the end of things—

'Twere death to poise at last on idle wings.

DANGERS OF BALLOONING

AERONAUT EXPOSED TO LIGHTNING UP IN THE CLOUDS.

Accident by Which an Engineer Officer Was Killed in Sight of the King of Italy.

During the inspection of troops by the King and Queen of Italy a short time ago a balloon ascension took place in Rome, and almost immediately afterward, when the balloon had reached a height of only about 1,000 feet, it was struck by lightning and after taking fire fell to the earth. The officer in charge, Capt. Ulivelli, an engineer officer and balloon expert, was so seriously injured by the fall of the basket that he died in a few hours.

This was the first time on record that a free balloon was struck by lightning. Captive balloons, on the other hand, have occasionally been known to serve as conductors between a cumulus cloud and the surface of the earth. This has happened several times in Rome.

For example, on November 17, 1891, a balloon sent up on Monte Mario, which had been partially hauled down on the sudden approach of a storm, was struck by lightning at a height of about 500 feet. The occupants, a Captain of engineers, D'Amico, and a sergeant escaped with comparatively slight injuries.

In the experimental trials of the German balloon sections balloons have often been struck by electrical discharges. A very exciting case of this kind occurred on May 23, 1902, at Hurlach, south of Kloster Lefdeld, in the Bavarian balloon troops.

First Lieut. Hiller, in charge of a balloon, found himself at about 6 p.m. at a height of about 2,000 feet, when

A HEAVY BLACK CLOUD

appeared on the horizon, the approach of which caused the men at the telephone and the capstan to experience electric shocks. The officer in charge decided to bring the balloon down to the ground, but it was too late.

In the midst of the preparations to effect its descent a short, sharp thunderclap was heard and one of the horses of the balloon wagon fell over. The lightning had struck the balloon and set the cover on fire. In a minute the burning material fell to the ground. Lieut. Hiller in the burning mass.

The men came to his assistance so quickly that he suffered no injury from the fire, but his left leg and his right ankle were broken and he suffered a heavy concussion. After a long stay in the hospital he recovered. Three of the men standing below were also struck and had marks on their breasts or the soles of their feet similar to the effects of small calibre bullets. They recovered.

These accidents have suggested the necessity for protecting captive balloons with special lightning conductors, connecting the iron parts with the cable and leading to earth from the capstan.

It has happened that even in fair weather a flash of lightning has been discharged from a passing heavy cloud. As a rule ascensions are not made in threatening weather, and this matter would have no general interest if it were not for the fact that captive balloons now form part of nearly all exhibitions or public outdoor entertainments and opportunity is generally given to make ascensions.

On these occasions, owing to the lack of proper precautions,

ACCIDENTS OFTEN OCCUR.

The principal societies which take an interest in and encourage this form of sport take precautions to avoid accidents, but irresponsible persons having balloons in charge are very apt to neglect them.

The question of the danger from lightning experienced even from balloons

escaping from a balloon between the two, but

THIS EFFECT IS NOT PROBABLE.
But it has often occurred that a balloon rapidly changing its elevation as is nearly always the case in making a landing, charged as it is with the positive electricity of the upper layers of the atmosphere, comes down to the negatively charged earth surface and thus causes sparks to fly from the iron valve or ring, which set fire to escaping gas and cause an explosion.

In this way the balloon Humboldt of the Berlin Aeronautic Society was burned on April 26, 1893, while making a landing, as the valve was pushed to the ground by the strong wind. In 1902 the new balloon Pannewitz of the Berlin society burned up in the same way while making a landing on the island of Zealand.

Such discharges can be prevented by coating the surface of the balloon with calcium chloride, thus making it a conductor, as suggested by Sigfeld, or by connecting the iron parts of the balloon by wires, with a long wire hanging down, thus effecting slow discharge before the basket reaches the ground. These precautions are now well understood by the principal aeronautic societies and are always taken, so that under their supervision there is little or no danger to the aeronaut from this source.

WEALTH OF TURKEY.

Said to be the Most Fertile Spot in the World.

"Turkey, I believe, is the richest country on the globe for its size," says Ernest A. Magnifico.

"There are copper mines, zinc mines, lead mines, and gold and silver mines to be found in abundance in Turkey, but they remain undeveloped because no one can get a concession from the government to work them. Foreign capital is afraid to enter Turkey, and the industry of the country and the population, I believe, are decreasing yearly. But this cannot last forever. The people, for centuries under the yoke of restraint, are beginning to throw off their burden and are awakening to the possibilities of the future.

"Ten years ago ninety per cent. of the people were ignorant of the utility of public schools, and parents were content to allow their children to grow up without education, as they had done before them. Now, schools are springing up everywhere, even in the rural districts, and the people are becoming alive to their true interests. They are taking an interest in politics and government affairs, and it is not a far step from education and zeal in politics, to active participation in the running of the government.

"Agriculturally, Turkey is the most fertile spot in the world. Anything can be grown there. The principal products are wheat and barley, nearly all of which is shipped to England. Smyrna is a city of 400,000 population and is the largest export city on the Mediterranean, which is saying a great deal when one remembers that Genoa and Naples are on that sea. There are few manufacturing establishments there and no machinery is used. What manufacturing is done, is done by hand. Smyrna rugs, of course, are famous the world over, and many of the people are engaged in making them."

ORIGIN OF KISSING.

English Maidens in Olden Days Indulged Freely in Kissing Ubbit.

Who were the first "kisser" and "kissed?" The query is very difficult of solution, for the origin of kissing is shrouded in mystery, although kissing has been practised by civilized nations in every era of the world.

Biblical records do not enlighten us as to whether our first parents indulged in the habit. The first kiss on record was the one given by Jacob to Rachel,

THE PEDIGREE OF PEERS

BRITISH NOBILITY FOR THE MOST PART BRAND NEW.

Not of an Ancient Stock—Peerage that Goes Farthest Back Dates From 1264.

When the peers were opposing the last reform bill one noble lord declared the house to which he belonged to be the highest embodiment of human wisdom. Equal pretensions are put forward concerning the pedigrees of its members. They are "our old nobility!" But the pedigrees of most peers are as disputable as their wisdom, writes Michael Savage in the London Chronicle, and our nobility for the most part is not old, but quite modern, and to no inconsiderable extent brand new.

There is no peerage in existence which is representative of any baron who sat in the Grand Council of William the Conqueror or his successors. "There must be an end of names and dignities and whatsoever is terrene," said Lord Chief Justice Crewe nearly three centuries since. "And why not of De Vere? For where is Bohun? Where's Mowbray? Where's Mortimer? Nay, which is more and most of all, where is Plantagenet?" With the forgotten and unrepresented dead.

E. A. Freeman, an industrious and careful student of such matters, was wont to contend that no pedigree could be trusted if it went back further than the eleventh century. There is no peerage which goes back so far. The oldest is that of Lord de Ros, who is the premier baron of England. It dates from 1264; that is to say,

FROM THE REIGN OF HENRY III.

But the present bearer of the title is not a De Ros, though that has been assumed as the family name. The barony was in abeyance from 1687 to 1806. The present peer is one of the Geraldines. He is descended from Lord Henry Fitzgerald, the brother of the unfortunate Lord Edward, and is therefore related in different degrees to the Duke of Leinster and Mr. George Wyndham.

Almost the longest pedigree in Burke is that of the Duke of Northumberland. It carries the family back on one side to Mainfred, a Danish chieftain, one of the companions of Rollo, and on the other to Charlemagne. Hardly anything could be much more illustrious. But there never was a Percy in Northumberland and the actual family name of the present duke is Smithson. The earldom of Northumberland dates from the reign of George II, and the dukedom dates only from the reign of George III.

There were previous earls of Northumberland, famous in history, but they were not of the Percy or Smithson stock, though to say this is not "according to Cocker," otherwise Burke. At the time of the agitation for the first reform bill it was said with perfect truth that "the antiquity of the families of the existing peerage is a farce. The Heralds' College and the Alienation Office are the managers of this noble melodrama. When a line becomes extinct by some trick of marriage or by some interpretation of a patent a trap door is struck and out comes a representative of the Marches or the Mowbrays.

"To such an extent is this carried that the same family name is changed almost every year in the peerage, and some peers do not know their own names. For instance Lord Oriel wished to vote against the reform bill. His real name is Foster. He signed his proxy Ferrard. He ought to have written Skellington. There was one vote less against the people."

There is only one existing peerage as old as the reign of Henry III. There are four dating back to that of Edward I. The only peerage of the reign of Edward III. is that of Baron Courtenay, now represented by

THE EARL OF DEVON.

There survives one peerage from the

said, "has maintained its existence by usurping an influence over the representation of the people which it has turned to its sole advantage."

NOT MANY OF HIM, HE THINKS.

Mr. Gristleton on the Man Who is Sweet Abroad and Sour at Home.

"You know," said Mr. Gristleton, "when I hear it said of a man that he's good as pie to everybody else, but you ought to see how he treats his folks, I don't set it down right away that the man so described must be necessarily a brute or a sneak. You see, if he is going to show peevishness anywhere, home is the proper place for it; there it can do his family and himself the least harm. It is essential to his success in life that he should put up a good front and show a smiling face to the world.

"As a matter of fact the terms are contradictory, for a man can scarcely be permanently ill tempered at home and yet present even a veneer of grace sufficient to deceive abroad. A man is likely to reveal himself at all times for what he really is; to be, in the main, either good or bad everywhere; but if he have a streak of weakness in him, why, that I would prefer he should keep for home, and so, I think, would his family.

"They want him to make a good impression in the world, to appear everywhere to advantage, and they are ready to put up with his shortcomings, to make allowances, and after all they don't have to make so many, and they know his ways and they can charm away his crossness easily enough.

"The truth is that while there may be men who are saints abroad and savages at home there are not many such; most men are pretty decent, and these stories we hear about men who are so good to other people and so mean to their own are likely to be without any real foundation or greatly exaggerated or born out of a chance disclosure.

"Jones's family, for instance, know him for what he is, a strong, vigorous, able man who keeps his temper and behaves himself admirably in the world, though there he has much to contend with; and they are willing, more than willing, that he should forget his troubles and even lose his temper occasionally at home if he wants to. It gives them an opportunity to soothe and comfort him and be good to him and strengthen him. They not only don't mind, but they really like him to be natural and human; they are not disturbed because he has some failings like the rest of us, and they know he'll be serene and strong again in a minute.

"So I take little stock in the stories we hear occasionally of this man or that who is said to be good as pie to strangers but a sour chap with his own. You can set it down for a fact that the man who has the strength and courage and self-control to bear himself like a man abroad through the day, is, as a rule, and despite any transient pettiness that he may there reveal, pretty sure to be a man whom they are right glad to see at night at home."

ELEPHANTS TAKE A RAMBLE.

Break Away From Exhibition Near Paris and Make for the Woods.

There is a colonial exhibition going on at Nogent-sur-Marne, a pretty village near Paris, France, and from it comes a story quite in the Kipling spirit of a strike on the part of the tame elephants which are a feature of the show. There are twelve of the big beasts, and they are attached to the Indo-Chinese village. As they were supposed to be the tamest elephants in captivity they were not chained or tied up in any way. To create the illusion of a herd roaming the jungle they were turned loose in a copse surrounded by an unobtrusive barrier when they were not busy doing stunts under direction of their keepers.

Nobody knows what prompted the break as the elephants haven't told

dents, but irresponsible persons having balloons in charge are very apt to neglect them.

The question of the danger from lightning experienced by a free balloon has become very serious, owing to the great number of ascensions made nowadays, a number which is steadily increasing year by year.

The earliest record of an aeronaut's experience in a thunder-storm is that of the French scientist Testu Brissy. On May 11, 1786, while studying the electrical condition of the atmosphere, this experimenter made an eleven hour night journey and remained for three hours in thunder clouds, conducting his observations. He noticed several times on the iron points of the basket the well known phenomenon of St. Elmo's fire.

John Wise, the noted American balloonist, gives an exciting description of his experiences in a storm during an ascent made on June 17, 1813. The balloon, as it came under a black cloud, began to rotate and to ascend rapidly. On entering the cloud Wise experienced a sensation of suffocating and had repeated attacks of vomiting.

In consequence of the great cold the ropes were covered with ice and snow fell. The balloon was whirled about and rose rapidly, bearing noises like those of a cataract resounding in the air. The balloon was sent alternately up and down several times with great rapidity. After about twenty minutes it was finally thrown out of the cloud.

Capt. Hildebrandt of the German army had a similar experience when he made an ascent on June 7, 1902, with the director of the photographic laboratory of the technical high school of Charlottenburg, Prof. Mielche. At 5.30 p.m., near Falkenberg, the balloon had the lowline out, but to avoid injuring the cultivated fields a landing was not effected. The balloon soon reached Nodden-Farow, and then the forest at Liepe, but no good landing place was found.

BALLAST WAS THROWN OUT

and the balloon rose a few hundred yards and entered an apparently harmless, low lying cloud. Suddenly the balloon began to rise very rapidly and a peculiar rushing noise became audible as if there were a waterfall down below in the woods.

Had fallen into the basket from all sides. Three times the balloon hurried rapidly from a height of about 100 yards to 2-400 yards and down again. The low line stood out straight, nearly on a level with the basket, and the latter was thrown about so violently that the inmates had to hold on with both hands. The storm forced the gas out of the ventilator at a rapid rate, and opening the ventilator had no effect.

Little lightning was noticed but the thunder was continuous and loud. After about thirty minutes, judging from the barograph curves, the balloon left the region of the thundercloud and fell at a rate of about thirty-four and a half feet a second to the earth. It alighted in the top of an old beech tree and remained there. Prof. Mielche was let down by the rope and brought people from Liepe in a wagon, and with their assistance the balloon was lowered to the ground.

Balloons have often been in cumulus clouds heavily charged with electricity, and sparks have been noticed on the iron ring or the writing lever of the barograph, but no effect like a lightning stroke has ever been experienced in free balloons.

It is therefore a question whether a balloon which may suddenly find itself in a thundercloud can be struck by lightning. In general, it may be assumed that this is impossible, since the outer surface of the balloon always takes the electrical potential of the surrounding air, consequently a flash of lightning (the equalizing of the difference of potential between two masses) cannot occur.

On the other hand, it is not impossible that when a lightning flash takes place between a cloud and the earth it may set fire on the way to the gas es-

Biblical records do not enlighten us as to whether our first parents indulged in the habit. The first kiss on record was the one given by Jacob to Rachel, when he met her at the well. In the New Testament St. Paul admonishes his followers to greet one another with a holy kiss. And in the time of the Romans kissing the hand to a god was a sign of adoration.

From all accounts extant, English people—unemotional and prosaic as they are characterized—appear to have been among the first to have exploited the joys of kissing, and to render it a universal habit. And then, again, in no other country but England has the mistletoe plant attained such popularity. Even Erasmus wrote to a friend the following: "Englishwomen are divinely pretty and good-natured. They have an excellent custom, that wherever you find yourself the girls kiss you. They kiss you when you come they kiss you when you go; they kiss you at every opportunity between whites." Numerous other allusions to the practice prove that Erasmus was not guilty of any exaggeration, although the habit became a theme of gossip all over Europe.

LUCKY RUSSIAN "BOBBIES."

"Cops" in the Land of the Czar Enjoy Elaborate Training.

Russia being a country in which the police are both a powerful and a numerous body, it is, hardly surprising to learn that great pains are spent in training them for their duties.

There is, indeed, according to an Englishman who has lived a long time in that country, a veritable policeman's college in St. Petersburg.

Here the Russian policeman is made familiar with the tools used by criminals, and acquire an extensive knowledge of the tricks of law-breakers, political and otherwise. The Russian passport system is also a subject of study. This is such an elaborate and complicated business that it forms a special branch of the policeman's education.

The students often take as much interest in their studies as though they were preparing for the army or navy. The candidates are numerous, for the police force has many attractions for the young and ambitious Russian, leading, as it may do, to very high positions under government.

ASK QUESTIONS.

Cultivate the Useful Art of Asking Questions—It Will Help You.

Here is one of the most valuable things you will ever learn: You can save yourself years of effort by utilizing the knowledge and experience of others. What it takes a man ten years to learn may take him only a minute to tell. If you ask him a question that will draw out his convictions, you can get the same thought you would probably reach if you went over the same ground he did. You can, as it were, begin where he left off.

A man spent thirty years perfecting the telephone, but anyone can pick it up and use it in an instant. If you had to invent one yourself before you could use it you would lose valuable time doing something that has already been done.

Do not ask stupid or impertinent questions, as that will cost you the confidence of the person you ask, and shut off the help he might be willing to render you.

The kind of questions that bring out the most information are specific questions, thoughtfully asked, and sometimes involving fundamentals. It is a good practice to try the different kinds of questions until you learn which are the best. Always remember that asking intelligible questions is an art—a valuable accomplishment.

Generally a woman likes to brag about the numerous good traits of her husband just as if he really had them.

III.—That of Baron Courtenay, now represented by.

THE EARL OF DEVON.

There survives one peerage from the reign of Henry VII., that of Willoughby de Broke; and two from the reign of Edward VI., that of Baron Paget, now Marquis of Anglesey, and that of Baron Herbert, now Earl of Pembroke. Among Mary's peerages only that of the Earl of Guildford, formerly Baron North, now survives. There are more survivals from the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. and II. It was James I. who was the earliest of our kings who put peerages up to sale. He also had the happy thought of inventing the baronetage for the same financial reasons.

How modern an institution the House of Lords is in its present constitution will be clearly seen from what follows. When Elizabeth ascended the throne there were, exclusive of the Bishops; rather more than thirty peers. Of the members of the House of Lords in the reign of Charles I. the Earl of Clarendon says, despite the numerous recent creations: "They were few in number, and used to adjourn for two or three days together for want of business." Yet Charles's father had created sixty-two peerages, more than double the number in existence at the time of his accession.

Charles I. created thirty, and Charles II. eighty-seven. At the death of William III. there were 192 peers. Under Anne the number rose to 209, under George I. to 216, and under George II. to 229. And then came the deluge. The Lords had themselves anticipated it at the Hanoverian succession. They then resolved that their numbers should thenceforth be limited, and that the Crown should be deprived of its prerogative to make new creations. But this resolution was passed over without serious notice, if not without remark. Probably George I. would not have understood it even if it had been translated to him, and under George II. a peerage was Walpole's highest bribe.

It is to George III., however, that we owe a most disproportionate share of our existing peerage. Simon de Montfort summoned twenty-three temporal peers to his memorable Parliament.

GEORGE III. CREATED 224.

William Pitt, said a contemporary, made them out of "second rate squires and fat graziers, caught them in the alleys of Lombard Street and clutched them from the counting houses of Cornhill."

There were representatives of 145 of George I.'s peers in the House of Lords at the time of the first Reform bill, and the bulk of them, of course, voted against that measure.

The creations of George IV. numbered sixty-four, and those of William IV. numbered forty. "When Queen Victoria had been twelve years on the throne there were 418 peers. In a little over twenty years the number had passed the five hundredth milestone, and now—those who talk of a conference between the two Houses may like to know—the number is so great and the Tory preponderance is so heavy that a conference would place Mr. Balfour in a majority, even with a House of Commons like the present.

The hereditary peerage is like the Cabinet. It has grown up outside the law. There is nothing in the Constitution conferring on the holder of a peerage the right to sit in Parliament and take part in legislation. It is one of those "rights" which have been snapped up, like commons and roadside spaces. There were no lords by letters patent of creation under the Norman kings.

The occupant of the throne summoned such men as he wanted, and they sat while the great Council, or Parliament, lasted. It did not follow that they were summoned for the next similar assembly. Many of them, indeed, had lost their heads or their estates in the interval. But even the letters patent did not confer the hereditary right to take part in the making of laws. Before they took it into their own hands the peers used to complain because they had not received writs of summons.

"The House of Peers," it was long ago

rounded" by an unobtrusive barrier when they were not busy doing stunts under direction of their keepers. Nobody knows what prompted the freak, as the elephants haven't told anyone but one fine day, without warning, the whole herd began trumpeting and then moved in solid phalanx on the unobtrusive barrier. They went through it as if it was made of jackstraws, and tramping over the shrubberies and rockeries and butting down numerous "native huts" which were features of the exhibition, they started across country for the Bois de Vincennes, one of the tame forests of Paris, where they proceeded to enjoy themselves as if they were in their native wilds.

They pulled branches off big trees and snapped little ones in two and devoured all the saplings in sight until their keepers, aided by the employees of the show, made a cordon around them and drove them back to their enclosure with sharp hooks and goads. They were hardly back and the barrier patched up around them when they began trumpeting again. With a rush they once again made their way to liberty, creating havoc as they passed.

This time the whole village of Nogent turned out as elephant hunters. When they were surrounded in some meadow-land the animals showed no sign of temper. They let themselves be driven quietly back to the show. When they got them there the keepers put heavy chains on the feet of all the wanderers.

HANDWRITING OF AUTHORS.

Dickens' Blue Ink and Paper—Byron's Copy and Erasures.

An interesting study is the handwriting of authors, as it indicates to a greater or less degree their personal temperaments.

Tongefellow wrote a bold, open backhand, which was the delight of printers, says the Scientific American. Joaquin Miller writes such a bad hand that he often becomes puzzled over his own work, and the printer sings the praises of the inventor of the typewriter.

Charlotte Brontë's writing seemed to have been traced with a cambric needle, and Thackeray's writing, while marvelously neat and precise, was so small that the best of eyes was needed to read it. Likewise the writing of Capt. Marryat was so microscopic that when he was interrupted in his labors he was obliged to mark the place where he left off by sticking a pin in the paper.

Napoleon's was worse than illegible, and it is said that his letters from Germany to the Empress Josephine were at first thought to be rough maps of the seat of war.

Carlyle wrote a patient, crumbed and oddly-emphasized hand. The penmanship of Bryant was aggressive, well formed and decidedly pleasing to the eye; while the chirography of Scott, Hunt, Moore and Gray was smooth and easy to read, but did not express distinct individuality.

Byron's handwriting was nothing more than a scrawl. His additions to his proofs frequently exceeded in volume the original copy, and in one of his poems, which contained in the original only four hundred lines, one thousand were added in the proofs.

The writing of Dickens was minute, and he had a habit of writing with blue ink on blue paper. Frequent erasure and interlineations made his copy a burden to his publishers.

SHE WOULD BE A DOCTOR.

Fraulein Maier, daughter of a stone-mason in Wurtemberg, Germany, after studying medicine for some time at home, went to England, where she obtained work as housemaid in a wealthy family. In this position she saved enough money to pay for a course in Edinburgh university, where she passed all her examinations with distinction. Now a full-fledged M.D., she has sailed for China, where she will act as medical adviser for a large mission.

MAGIC OF MAORI PRIESTS

STRANGE POWERS OF WHICH TOHUNGAS WERE MASTERS.

Tests That Pupils Were Put to—Seeking a Sign From the Dead by Weird Incantation.

What in the past has been termed magic presents itself now to the scientific mind as an imperfect use of forces the full knowledge of which we have yet to acquire. The Maori priest of old, or tohunga as he was called, was master of many powers which can now be explained by hypnotism, although his methods of pretending to procure messages from the gods were doubtless due to craft. Ventriloquism also was practised by the priests, particularly when communication was desired with a deceased relative. There remains, however, a mass of evidence proving that these men possessed powers which can only be explained, says a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, by processes into which we are only now beginning to have any insight.

Many white men are familiar with some of the outward forms of the observances of the Maori priest, but of the inner meaning and origin of their ritual we know nothing. In the teaching handed down to those chosen among their direct descendants under circumstances of great secrecy the pupil was put to several tests in order to prove his proficiency.

First he had to take in his hand a hard, smooth and round stone, and repeating a karakia, or incantation called a hoia, to shatter the stone into fragments, and that only by the mental operation of willing, without any physical effort. To all the priest's operations the karakia was a necessary adjunct. It supplied to the Polynesian mind an outward sign connecting cause and effect. The old-time Maori believed, indeed, that the karakia,

THE FORM OF WORDS USED,

wrought the desired effect; and the efficacy of this incantation depended on the absolute fidelity with which the formula was pronounced.

The action of Christ in destroying the barren fig tree presents an exact illustration of this destroying by the power of the will which their word hoia covers. The latest guess of scientists, that every existing objection in the universe is composed of one element and that the unit of that element is the electric ion, leads one to the gate of a field of speculation in which the mind may wander far.

If the pupil was successful in the stone test he was next made to try his powers on some animate object, such as a flying bird, the process being the same as before. According to the Maoris, the bird was always killed if the pupil was proficient. Or he might hoia a fleeing enemy and cause him to be seized with all those agonies of retardation which we are all familiar with when suffering from nightmare.

Then came the final test, the pupil being ordered to exercise the power of willing to death some near relative of his own in order to show that in the exercise of his powers he could rise superior to the feelings of natural affection. This was the dread makuku, and it is well known that if a Maori believed he was thus bewitched he was sure to die. Here we see the effect of hypnotism and suggestion conveyed by telepathy. Sometimes a priest who considered himself deeply affronted has been known to will to death a whole family for the act of one individual, and all, even the babe at the breast, have wilted away.

The tohunga was even credited with the power of influencing the dead. The present writer was a witness of the following incident. A branch of the Arawa, the tribe of the district of Rotoura, being at war, had suffered de-

and degrading thing that could have happened to Tohoto, his personal tapu had been violated and this, preying on his mind, killed him.

NORWEGIAN LIQUOR LAWS.

Remarkably Successful Experiment in Government Supervision.

New Norwegian liquor laws are successful. The Sondag system gives power to municipalities to grant all the retail spirit licenses which they deem necessary to a company which would bind itself to carry on the traffic in the interests of the community, with a fixed annual return of not more than 5 per cent. on its paid up capital.

In establishing the system the question of compensation does not appear to have presented much difficulty. The allotments of the profits are as follows: To the State, 65 per cent.; to the municipality, in lieu of larger license duties, now abolished, 15 per cent., and to objects of public utility operating as counter attractions to the public houses in towns, 10 per cent., and in the surrounding districts, 10 per cent.

The profits of the trade under these restrictions have contributed \$7,000,000 for objects of public interest since the founding of the system. During the last eight years the proportion accruing to the State has been increased and set apart till 1901 to form the nucleus of an old age pension fund, which now amounts to \$2,300,000. The most remarkable fact in the history of Norway sobriety is that the consumption of alcohol per inhabitant has decreased about 45 per cent. in the last fifty years. The decrease has been most marked since the establishment of the Sondag system.

The aims and principles of the Sondag system are these: The elimination of private profit and securing the monopoly value for the public; insuring highest quality of liquors sold; the reduction of the number of licenses; the easy enforcement of the law; the destruction of the power of the spirit trade, and the furtherance of all progressive measures of reform.

FOUND ITS WAY HOME.

Pet Seal Came Back After Seven Days at Sea.

The story of a pet seal, captured when a pup by a lighthouse-keeper on the coast of England, is given in "Reminiscences of a Sportsman." The young seal was fed, and allowed to have the range of the kitchen, and the members of the household became greatly attached to it.

It would make its way daily down to the water, and pass many hours swimming about. It secured more or less food in that way, but always returned to its place in the kitchen at night.

Blindness finally came to the seal with old age, but it continued its journeys to the sea, and returned home as regularly as before.

As old age increased, it caused annoyance by its peculiar cry for food and its lessened ability to get about. At last the family decided they must part with it, and not wishing to kill it, they arranged with a fisherman to carry it well off—some twenty miles—and drop it into the sea. They expected that it would come to a natural death in that element. But on the second day it appeared again in its accustomed place.

Another effort was made to get rid of it by arranging with a sailing vessel to take it several hundred miles out to sea and then drop it in. This was done, and some time passed away without any sign of the seal. But seven days after its departure the kitchen maid, who slept near the door of the kitchen, fancied during the night she had heard the plaintive cry of the seal; and next morning its emaciated body was found on the threshold.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Blowers are poor builders.
Killing hope is moral suicide.
Sow happiness and reap heaven.

OUT OF THE WAY CITIES

TOWNS WHICH ARE NOT MARKED ON ANY MAP.

A Large Town of Chinamen Discovered on the Shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Australians are most anxious to keep their continent exclusively for white settlers, and for that reason have passed various laws prohibiting the landing of Asiatics, especially Chinese. So it has come as a severe shock to the advocates of a white Australia, that Mr. Hansford, a Melbourne gentleman, who has been exploring in Northern Queensland, has discovered a large town of Chinamen on the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

This is no colony of shipwrecked sailors, but a great settlement containing three or four thousand yellow men who live along the river flats and grow opium, which apparently they ship, duty free, to the Philippines and to China itself. The Press is clamoring that the Government shall turn the Chinese out, but it will be an awkward business.

This is not the first time that Australians have been startled by a discovery of similar kind. Six or seven years ago a party of goldminers exploring in the desert far beyond the Leopold Range happened on a tribe of blacks of a very different type from the ordinary Australian aborigines. These were taller and better built, they were clean in their habits, they offered the travellers fruit and goat's milk, and had a distinct civilization of their own.

Most wonderful, for the Australian blackfellow never has a settled habitation; this tribe had a town built of wood and sun-dried clay, clustering round a sort of temple. They kept Saturday as a holiday, and in the opinion of their discoverers, showed traces of having at one time been instructed in the Jewish religion. Naturally, it was suggested that they were the remnants of the Lost Ten Tribes.

HIDDEN FOR A THOUSAND YEARS.

There are other cities, too, whose existence was hidden from civilization until recently.

Only the other day a St. Petersburg paper announced that, deep in the forests of the Ural, had been discovered a flourishing city, the inhabitants of which speak a language of their own, and form a sort of ideal commonwealth. They had never paid taxes, and knew very little of what went on in the great world about them.

This story may or may not be true, but it is beyond all doubt that a British officer travelling in Arabia some years ago "discovered" a town which, except to the surrounding tribes, was previously unknown. The place, which is called Sherazai, is situated on the summit of a great rock plateau, in the heart of the Green Mountains, and is cut off from the surrounding country by enormous, perpendicular cliffs. Its people are lighter in color than those of the Arabs in the plains below, and absolutely refuse to mix or intermarry with these. Their discoverers found that they were descendants of the survivors of a Persian army which invaded Oman nearly a thousand years ago.

Some of these little known cities contain the germs of danger to other countries. There is, for instance, a town called Midi on the Arabian shore of the Red Sea, which hardly finds a place on any chart. Yet its sheik, who does not recognize the Turkish Government, can call together 200,000 fighting men, most of them armed with modern rifles. Terrible fighters they are, too, and some of the worst scoundrels on earth, pirates, slavers, and contraband traders.

THE HOME OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The channel leading into the Port of Midi is three and a half miles long, twisty, narrow, and almost impassable for anything larger than dhows. The

MOVING OF WILD BEASTS

TRANSPORTING A MENAGERIE IS A TROUBLESOME AFFAIR.

The Wild Animals are Carefully Packed in Strong Boxes for a Long Voyage.

The public which swarms into the tent of the travelling menagerie seldom gives a thought to the difficulties which attend the migration of large numbers of wild beasts, who often have to travel thousands of miles in the course of a year, across continents and oceans. The work, confusion, and disorder when a menagerie is starting on or arriving from, a long journey can only be realized by those who have actually witnessed it. The animals always seem to know when they are to take a journey, and become discontented and excitable.

For the ordinary short journey from town to town there is little disturbance or excitement. The animals in their cages are simply drawn by horses or traction engines to their destination. But where a long voyage has to be taken all the wild beasts must be carefully packed into the various boxes or dens provided for them. The large carnivora—lions, tigers, pumas, cheetahs, and the like—have tightly made roomy boxes of hard wood.

For bears, besides the hardest possible wood, a lining of sheet iron has to be provided, so restless does Bruin become en voyage, and his sharp teeth and terrible claws play havoc with his den. A vigilant watch over the bears is necessary, too, for they have often been known to get their claws under the sheet iron, and once that happens the destruction of their den soon follows.

WHEN JUMBO CUTS UP ROUGH.

When elephants are caged in this way sheet iron linings are necessary also. Once determined to break, however, nothing short of rock itself will stop an elephant. Added to this they are most averse to travel, and their movements are so uncertain as to cause constant trial and anxiety to their keepers.

The larger birds, and animals with hoofs usually journey in wooden crates with grooved doors and a floor made of very strong boarding.

Sea-lions and seals go in wooden boxes with open slats, which must not be too wide apart, for these creatures bite viciously, especially when travelling and surrounded by strangers. Naturally, they are obliged to have some sort of a tank, too.

As one would suppose, from the abnormal length of their necks, giraffes are perhaps the most difficult of all the inhabitants of a menagerie to transport. The crates in which they travel cannot possibly be made as high as the animal itself, which usually stands nearly twenty feet from the ground, and no hold of a ship or no tunnel of a railway could accommodate it; so a giraffe, when travelling, is unable to stand on an upright position.

He soon learns, however, to make the best of things, and when cramped and tired, cheerfully lies down to stretch out his long flexible neck. So delicate are giraffes that the percentage of deaths while travelling is unfortunately very great.

Camels are seldom put into crates at all. Generally their tempers are quable, but when they bite—they bite savagely.

DO ANIMALS GET SEASICK?

Regular and careful feeding is, of course, essential on a long journey, but a constant supply of good water is even more important. To subsist for long periods without food is not difficult for most wild beasts, but few can live for long without liquid refreshment. In the largest crates a pail is generally fastened inside and replenished once or twice daily.

For a comparatively short voyage on

and all, even the babe at the breast, have wilted away.

The tohunga was even credited with the power of influencing the dead. The present writer was a witness of the following incident. A branch of the Arawas, the tribe of the district of Rotoura, being at war, had suffered defeat, and one of their braves had been brought home dead. The vanquished sought at once to find out, by some omens, connected with the dead chief, whether they would be successful in

THEIR NEXT ENCOUNTER.

The tohunga was requested to procure the desired omens, the people squatting in a ring about the hier. Advancing a few paces from the dead body, the priest began to recite a powerful incantation, intent on making the deceased give some sign, the eyes of which present being fixed on the slain warrior. Presently the corpse was observed to move slightly to one side, in which a great cry of joy rose from the people. The movement was interpreted as a sign of future victory. This feat was often performed by the tohunga of olden times.

Tohoto was the last of the old tohungas. The number of his years could hardly be guessed at; he was almost a Methuselah of the Maori, his race, and, careless as to his personal appearance, he wore his long hair. I visited him several times in the 70, but so extremely sacred was his person held that it was only after repeated delays that I was allowed to see him; indeed, he considered that while people were not fit to associate with, as they had no system of tapu, nor did they regard things which were tapu to the Maori with any reverence. I was deeply interested in his manifestations, partly for their strangeness and partly, perhaps, because I had myself assimilated many of the Maori superstitions by the mere force of propinquity.

From the first he had resisted all efforts of the missionaries to induce him to abandon his ancient faith for Christianity. As he still had a large following who for his sake refused to recognize Christianity, his conversion was greatly desired. New Zealand's greatest Bishop laid siege to the old heathen at Mokoia, that tree clad isle in Lake Rotoura, to which the beautiful Hui-moa swam. For hours the Bishop endeavored to win the priest over. But his powers of persuasion—how great these were is well known—for once failed utterly.

TOHOTO SAT IN MOODY SILENCE.

At length he lifted his head. "Hearken unto my words!" he said. "If you can do this I will accept your God."

Then picking up the dead leaf of a cabbage tree which had fluttered to the ground he held it out loosely between his fingers at arm's length. His withered body was naked to the hips; the sun was high in the heavens; no deception was possible. After repeating an incantation he invited his visitor to look. Lo, the leaf had become green! The strong minded, highly educated Englishman had no belief in either Tohoto or his powers, yet by some mental influence the decrepit Polynesian was able to make the virile white man believe that what he saw was a fresh green leaf; yet it was in reality still a dry brown one.

The end of the last of the tohungas was both singular and pathetic. On that terrible night in June, 1886, when the Pink and White Terraces were lost to New Zealand, and darkness came over the land, Tohoto was sleeping at Wairoa village. He was buried beneath the ruin of ashes, and it was seven days before he was dug out of the ruins of his hut. He was very feeble after his long confinement in a hole that must have been for a time scarcely less hot than an oven, and he was black with ashes from the volcanic eruption. Yet had he been left alone he might have recovered, but they took him to the hospital at Rotoura, where, probably in ignorance of the awful sacredness in which the dead is held among Maoris, and especially that of a tohunga, the white and matted hair and beard were cut off. It was the most terrible

morning's sight his emaciated body was found on the threshold.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Blowers are poor builders.
Killing hope is moral suicide.
Sow happiness and reap heaven.
Every man is made up of many men.
You can never find rest by retreating from duty.

Men are not uplifted without the lever of love.
Every time you serve a superstition you enslave your soul.

Too many of us are blaming fate for the fruitage of our fears.

The child of heaven always sees something of heaven in the child.

Many people who pray for barrels of blessing set out only leopards.

The door of opportunity is not much use to the man who is asleep.

It's hard for the pulpit to see truth when it fixes its eyes on the treasury.

It takes more than ability to knock the church to open the doors of paradise.

Some folks think they are pious because the sight of pain gives them pleasure.

There never yet was a sermon that could have any force on a head full of fashion.

Some folks feel sure they are building on rock because their hearts are hard as flint.

The burdens of earth demand that our hearts be nourished with the bread of heaven.

The spirit of brotherhood never needs to hire billboards to have its good deeds made known.

There are too many people hungry for love for any one ever to talk of suffering from loneliness.

Some men think that the ladder to heaven has but three rungs, called wages, salary and income.

It now is perfectly safe to prove your clarity by giving away worn-out winter's clothes.

There always is a tendency to judge such things as love by the divorce records rather than by the many happy homes.

You cannot reach men helpfully so long as you have a sense of having to teach to them instead of standing right by them.

SPIDERS' AND SNAILS' EYES.

Eight in the Spider's Number and None of Them Ever Shut.

The next time you catch a spider try to find the eight shiny little eyes at the anterior end, some above and some put under the edge of what we may imagine to be its forehead. To examine these parts to the best advantage hold the spider in tweezers, or it may be better to use a spider killed by being dropped into a bottle of diluted alcohol. These eight eyes vary in arrangement and in relative size in various species of spiders—in some they may be arranged in two rows, in others in three; some may be very small and others large and prominent, and so on—but there they are, rather poor eyes, near-sighted, looking in several directions at once, and the spider, which can never shut any of them, is sure to see everything that approaches unless it is asleep, in which case the sight is dead. For some purposes it may be convenient to have eyes that roll up and disappear at the approach of danger. And these are exactly what the snail has, situated at the end of two long and sensitive palpi, or feelers. When all is quiet their owner extends these organs, and you can see at their tips small round knobs upon which the eyes are placed. But if you touch one of the palpi or even jar the snail a little the eyes begin to back into these feelers as the tip of a glove finger may be turned in, and they no longer see any danger that may be lurking at hand.

THE VINEYARDS OF FRANCE.

The vineyard area of France in 1906 was 4,195,500 acres, yielding a wine production of 1,375,774,921 gallons. Production has steadily decreased since 1906, when it was 1,779,267,568 gallons.

Terrible fighters they are, too, and some of the worst scoundrels on earth, pirates, slavers, and contraband traders.

THE HOME OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The channel leading into the Port of Madi is three and a half miles long, twisty, narrow, and almost impassable for anything larger than dhows. The inner stretches are guarded by cannon. Even if a warship did get in and hammer the forts she could do little harm to the town, for that lies at the head of a creek three miles inland. Madi is the headquarters of the modern slave trade.

Another city of similar nature, but even more inaccessible—indeed, not half a dozen Europeans have ever seen it—is Aziat, the capital of these savage Moslem fanatics, the Senussi. The oasis, in the centre of which this city lies, is surprisingly fertile and well watered, and near it lies another oasis called Nejila. These two support nearly half a million people who, protected from all incursions by hundreds of miles of blazing waterless desert, are aiming and drilling to head a huge Jihad or Holy War against the infidel Powers of the North.

Japan, thickly populated as her islands are, has a town which is almost unknown to people living only a few miles away. This is a little place of 2,000 inhabitants, some thirty miles north from the City of Kunamoto. The town lies in a huge pit, which is nothing else but the crater of an extinct volcano. All around tower cliffs of 900 to 1,200 feet high, and there the villagers rest, safe and secret.—Pearson's Weekly.

STEPHEN ALLEN'S POCKET PIECE.

Maxims for Good Living of a Former Mayor of New York.

In the pocket of Stephen Allen, who lost his life when the steamer Henry Clay burned, was found the following set of rules. He was one time Mayor of New York, and beloved by all who knew him:

Keep good company or none. Never be idle.

If your hands cannot be usefully employed, cultivate your mind.

Always speak the truth. Make few promises.

Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any.

When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

Good character is above all things else.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If one speaks evil of you live so that none will believe him.

Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortunes excepted) within your income.

When you retire, think over what you have done during the day.

Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquillity of mind.

Never play at any game of chance.

Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.

Earn money before you spend it.

Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again.

Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it.

Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.

Never speak ill of anyone. Be just before you are generous.

Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

Save when you are young, to spend when you are old.

Read over the above maxims at least once a week.

PUBLIC HORSE BATHS.

In Guadalajara, Mexico, there are public horse baths, where the animals thoroughly enjoy swimming after the day's heat and dust. After the bath the horses are given a thorough scrubbing and "rub-down" in the shallow, shady part of the pool.

But a constant supply of good water is even more important. To subsist for long periods without food is not difficult for most wild beasts, but few can live for long without liquid refreshment. In the largest crates a pall is generally fastened inside and replenished once or twice daily.

For a comparatively short voyage on board ship frozen-meat is usually served out to the carnivora, but on a longer trip it is customary to ship a number of live horses—generally worn out and decrepit, but not diseased specimens—which are killed off for food as needed.

If several elephants should be in the travelling menagerie, then an enormous quantity of food is necessary, for one elephant alone will consume in a day two or three hundredweight of hay, a bushel or more of corn, a good supply of vegetables, and a dozen loaves of bread, beside other odd trifles.

Then, too, tons of sawdust, enormous piles of straw and hay, some for feeding and some for bedding, are needed, and gallons of disinfectants.

Do wild animals actually suffer from seasickness? This is still a debatable question. Some authorities aver that all wild beasts suffer from mal de mer, while others staunchly deny it. Whether actually sickness occurs or not, it is a fact that a voyage thoroughly upsets wild animals, and it takes some time after reaching dry land ere they recover their normal condition.

In a storm it is no uncommon thing either for animals to break loose—elephants, lions, and tigers especially—and the peril to the trainers and attendants under such circumstances can be imagined.

HOW COLOR AFFECTS GROWTH.

Result of Experiments Upon Plants—Forcing Flowers by Anaesthetics.

Color agriculture is the latest. Camille Flammarion put seedlings of the sensitive plant into four different houses—an ordinary conservatory, a blue house, an ordinary greenhouse, a red house.

After a few months waiting he found the little plants in the blue house practically just as he had put them in. They seemingly had fallen asleep and remained unchanged. In the green glass house they had grown more than in the ordinary glass house, but they were woody and poor. In the red house the seedlings had become positive giants, well nourished and well developed, fifteen times as big as the normal plants. In the red light the plants had become hypersensitive. It was found that the blue light retards the processes of decay as well as those of growth.

Perhaps the most extraordinary development is that of forcing plants by the use of anaesthetics. It was the discovery of Dr. Johannesen of Copenhagen. The plants are put into a box into which ether is evaporated. The heavy vapor descends and envelops the plants. After forty-eight hours the plants are taken out and placed in a cool house. The buds and plants at once begin to sprout far more rapidly than those plants that had not been treated with anaesthetic. Chloroform also can be used.

Dr. Johannesen suggests that we here come on the question of repose in plants. In France, by setting up a sort of lighting conductor in the centre of a field and connecting it with a network of wires running through the soil of the field, an increase of 50 per cent. was secured in a potato crop. The electricity was drawn from the atmosphere.

BREATH FOR SEA SICKNESS.

Professor Heinz of the University of Erlangen, claims to have discovered an infallible and very simple antidote for sea-sickness: "Draw a long and vigorous breath at frequent intervals," he says, "and you will never suffer from this malady."

A man's conscience never catches him at anything, unless some one else has first.

A man has to have a mighty lot of sense to be able to show that he has.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

We have just placed on sale 60 pairs of Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Oxfords in Black and Chocolate. These are new goods bought for the present season's business, and sell at \$2.00 and \$2.50 per pair.

All at One Price, \$1.50
UNTIL SOLD.

20 PAIRS of Ladies' Chocolate Kid Oxfords in several styles. The famous Dorothy Dodd \$3.00 Shoe.

On Sale now at \$2.00.

23 PAIRS of Gents' Tan Calf Boots and Oxfords. Goodyear Welted Sole, regular \$3.50.

On Sale now at \$2.50.

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
Largest Dealers in this section of Canada.

THE BEST FLOUR. DAFOE'S NONESUCH DAFOE'S MANITOBA PATENT

By numerous tests by the best Bakers the above mentioned grades have been proven to be the best Flours in the market. When buying Flour ask for Dafoe's, and patronize your home mill, thereby producing Bran and Shorts that you can purchase cheaper than the product of the Western mills, which has to be transported thousands of miles at great expense, and usually, when it reaches you, of inferior quality.

The grocer complains if the farmer or the mechanic sends to Toronto or to outside points for an article he can get at the home store just as good, but he does not hesitate to buy Flour from mills hundreds of miles away, and sell you an inferior Flour for more money than you can purchase the home product for, every bag of which is guaranteed.

CHOICE CORN MEAL and BUCKWHEAT FLOUR always on hand.

FEED GRINDING a specialty, with the best feed mills known to the trade.

A full stock of the best ANTHRACITE COAL. Also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of Grain.

Ask for prices at the big Mill before purchasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.

NAPANEE,
16th January, 1906.

COAL!

OUR CELEBRATED

PLYMOUTH COAL!

All sizes for prompt delivery.

We also carry in stock Steam Coal, Blacksmithing Coal

—and—
Blue Grass Cannel Coal
for a bright grate fire.

All at close prices FOR CASH.

Liverpool COARSE SALT!

in large sacks. Also Liverpool Fine Salt in 50 lb. sacks. Lump rock Salt for stock. Ordinary Fine Salt in barrels. New stock.

Best English Paris Green.

For Sale by

FRANK H. PERRY.

DON'T FORGET that I sell American Wallpapers at lowest prices.

We also have a fine line of down-to-date Fruits.

And be sure and see my
Souvenir Post Cards.

F. C. LLOYD,
Next Paisley House.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and
TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you.

TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.

PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

The Napanee Fair will be held this year on Sept. 19th. and 20th.

Pants Ready-Made

PRICES \$1.50 to \$3

Goods—Tweeds, Serges,
and Worsteds.

Sizes 32 to 42.

These Pants are extra good
value.

A. E. LAZIER.

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Near Royal Hotel
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.
30-3m

Coal Oil.
Canadian, 15c. per gallon.
J. F. KNOWLTON.

J. N. Osborne's
Barber Shop is on the north side of Dundas street near Steacy's. Call and see how well he can suit you.

Sewing Wanted.
Plain needlework and machine work. Apply Mrs. Shurety; first house north of Railway track on Centre street.

Cream of Tartar
100 Per Cent Pure.
The highest grade Cream of Tartar possible to buy is sold at Wallace's Drug Store at 40c a lb. Why chance other kinds?

FOR SALE.

A fine brick house, situated on Bridge Street, next to Mr. Fred Rutan's, and now occupied by W. A. Bellhouse. Possession given Oct. 1st., 1907. For full particulars apply to Harvey Warner, Owner.
Napanee, Aug. 7th., 1907.

Good and bad Machine Oil.

With the use of many products sold for lubricating purposes, one might appropriately associate the phrase "off again, on again, gone again." Its off the mower, on the mower, and around the field once. Then repeat. We believe that we can give you a superior article for this purpose. A trial solicited. The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

Died at Fernie, B. C.

The sad news arrived on Tuesday of the death of Mrs. Patrick Whelan, at her home in Fernie, B. C. on Tuesday afternoon. Deceased was a daughter of Mr. Thos. Dewey, of Croydon, and was married to Mr. Whelan about a year ago. The remains are being brought to Napanee and will probably arrive here on Sunday.

Ho! for Rochester.

A. O. F. 15th annual exodus to summeville Port of Rochester, N. Y. on Str. North King and Caspian on Aug. 21th and 25th, leaving Deseronto at 9.55 p. m., Belleville 11.35 p. m. Tickets good for three days \$1.75.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

First-Class Workmen.
Lightest and Brightest Shop in Napanee.

GIVE US A CALL.

Beef Iron and Wine.

If you get it good, is a valuable tonic; 75c for a large dollar bottle of the good kind at Wallace's Red Drug Store.

Hogs Wanted.

Messrs. Hambly and Vanluven will ship hogs on Tuesday next, Aug. 13th. Highest market price paid for good hogs 150 lbs or over.

Half Holiday Excursions.

To Picton per Str. Reindeer. Fare 25c and return. Under the auspices of Trinity Methodist S. S. orchestra. Boat leaves dock at 1.15 sharp, orchestra in attendance. Returning leaves Picton at 5 p. m., giving from one to one and a half hours there.

Do Not Forget.

That I have lately put in gasoline engine power for turning up ice cream and will be open for any engagements for furnishing ice cream, for socials by the gallon, quart or bricks, at the Red Star Ice Cream Parlor, opposite the Royal Hotel.

Wonderland.

Everyone should see "Wonderland" the moving theatre on John street. The management guarantee that all ladies will be properly treated and looked after. No rough talk will be allowed and the show will be well conducted in a strictly moral and cleanly manner.

Presented With a Purse.

A deputation of about forty members and adherents of the First Methodist church, were visitors at the parsonage last night, and presented the Rev. J. J. Rae with a purse containing about \$1030 and upwards, thus expressing their confidence in the integrity and ability of the Rev. gentleman.—Picton Gazette, Aug. 6th.

Base-Ball Match.

The Newburgh base-ball team visited Napanee on Wednesday afternoon and defeated the town team to the time of 18-2. Quite a crowd of spectators were present, but it would not be safe to say they enjoyed the whollop the visitors handed out to the locals. A light shower of rain stopped the game for a time. The boys have no excuses to make for loosing, but it is only fair to the team to say that had the four regular members of the team, who were absent, been present the result may have been different. The following were the players:

Newburgh—Dunn p, Rose, c, Wood, 2b, Wilson 3b, Shorts 1b, McNeil cf, Shorey rf, Aylsworth lf, Locks s.s.
Napanee—Derry s.s., Rooney c, Pringle 1b, Chapman lf, Coates 3b, Murphy 2b, Biel p, Vanalstine cf, Exley rf.
Newburgh 3 3 1 1 3 1 0 0 3 —18
Napanee 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 —2

Brisco Opera House.

A beautiful emotional drama, "A Wife's Secret" is said to be, which will be seen at the Brisco Opera House, Monday August 19th, under the direction of Spencer and Aborn. This successful play, now in its fourth season, is reputed to present a most interesting and attractive story, which sets forth a powerful warning to young wives, and a still stronger plea to a man's honor and consideration. As a picture of real, breathing human nature, it is said to be without a peer in the field of emotional drama, and this claim has been substantiated by the remarkable success it has won all over America during this and the past three seasons. The role of leading interest, the girlish and beautiful wife of a young clergyman, who is turned out of a happy home for her fancied

—and—

Blue Grass Cannel Coal
for a bright grate fire.

All at close prices FOR CASH.

Office, West Side Market Square, Phone 104
Yard: Foot of West Street.

CHAS. STEVENS,

Curry's Special Sale of Tan Boots.

All our Tan and
Chocolate Shoes in
Men's, Women's,
Misses and Children's
sizes.

BELOW COST.

FRED CURRY.

Opposite Royal Hotel.

Call at Cambridge's Confectionery Store

For your Bread and Pastry of the purest
quality, always fresh and appetizing, made
of the highest grade of flour money can
buy. Try our home-made bread.

A fresh assortment of high grade Chocolates
always on hand. Also a fine line of
Fancy Box Goods of different flavors, to
suit the taste of all.

Luncheon served at all hours.

We also have on hand fine grades of
Oranges, Bananas, Lemons and everything
else in connection with a Confectionery
Store.

Call and examine our goods. We will
be pleased to wait on you.

Cambridge's Bakery & Confectionery Store
Next door to Paul's Book Store.

—A—

PAYING INVESTMENT

A modern Business Education is a
necessary requirement for SUCCESS
in this progressive age.

**Frontier
Business College**

KINGSTON, ONT.

Is one of Canada's representative, modern
institutions.

Our connection with the United Employment
Bureaus in the large cities of Canada
and the United States enables us to place
every graduate in a good situation. We
have never failed to do it. Modern Rates.
Write for particulars and large catalogue.
Fall term opens Sept. 3rd.

T. N. STOCKDALE,

W. H. SHAW, Principal.
President.

Pratt's Prepared Sugar for preserv-
ing fruit. J. F. KNOWLTON.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.

PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

The Napance Fair will be held this
year on Sept. 19th. and 20th.

Preserving kettles, oil stoves, re-
frigerators, ice tongs at
BOYLE & SON.

The axle on Madden's Auto broke
while at the park on Wednesday after-
noon. No serious consequences at-
tended the accident however.

Mr. Ed. Gerow an employee of the
Dominion Rock Drill Co. on Monday
evening attached a dynamite cap to
an electric battery with the result that
the ends of two of his fingers were
blown off.

Some claim to, but we lead in flour,
feed and groceries. Get our price for
the celebrated Royal Household flour,
which is the best in the world, before
buying elsewhere. Choice groceries
and feed at right prices.

E. LOYST.

With no previous knowledge of the
subject and after only three months
study a student of the Shorthand De-
partment of the Kingston Business
College completed the shorthand-
typewriting course and accepted a
lucrative position as stenographer in
the Head office of the Temiskaming
and Northern Railway where he is
now employed.

What this school has done for others
it can do for you. Enter at any time.
Rates are very moderate. Send for
catalogue. H. F. Metcalfe, Principal.

The Peterboro Silver Band will
visit Napance on Friday August 16th,
and according to announcements made
a splendid programme, consisting of
Selections, Marches, Songs, Duets, Quartettes, Quintettes,
etc. The instrumental music will be
varied with some vocal pieces and
there will also be an Orchestra of
eight or nine pieces, which will make
the programme still more varied and
interesting. The Peterboro Band was
organized about eight years ago,
and like most Bands has met with
many difficulties, but has never been
disorganized, and today the full Band
numbers no less than 47 players, a
number of whom have spent over
twenty years as Salvation Army
Bandmen. This Band is under the
able leadership of bandmaster Hendell
Greene, who has been in charge of
them for a number of years. Quite a
number of the Bandmen come from
the Old Country, and amongst them
are some very fine Musicians, four of
them having been Bandmasters in the
Old Country, while others have filled
responsible positions in our Corps, as
Treasurers, Secretaries, etc.

The Peterboro Band is highly re-
spected, and many prominent citizens
are members, there being no less than
six business men who devote all their
spare time to the interest they have
taken at heart. The Salvation Army
is one of the front rank Organizations in
Canada, and there is no doubt but
that those who hear them will be
pleased with the programme they will
render. The Band is in full regulation
uniform, presents a very smart appear-
ance, and makes a good impression
wherever it goes.

Nearly every member of the Band
has grown up from the jungles, or else
has been converted in the Army. The
instruments they play are manu-
factured in the Army's own factory in
England. The music played is written
and arranged by members of the Band
in all parts of the world, which is then
published by the Musical Department,
International Headquarters, London,
England.

We heartily invite all the friends of
the Salvation Army to take this op-
portunity of spending an enjoyable
and profitable time, and there is no
doubt but that the Band will come up
to every expectation and will make a
mark for good through their visit.

A specially good brand of 25c.
Tea. J. F. KNOWLTON,
Wards' Old Stand.

For Rochester.
A. O. F. 15th annual exodus to
summeville Port of Rochester, N. Y.
on Str. North King and Caspian on
Aug. 21th and 25th, leaving Deseronto
at 9.55 p. m., Belleville 11.35 p. m.
Tickets good for three days \$1.75.
Tickets good for one week \$2.75.
Come and enjoy a moonlight sail on
Lake Ontario, full moon both nights.
For full information write

N. RODBURN,
Box 763
Belleville,
Ont.

Charcoal Irons, Oil Stoves, Gasoline
and Gas Stoves, Refrigerators, Ice
Cream Freezers. All kinds hot
weather goods at

BOYLE & SON'S.

Oddfellows' Excursion

—to—

OTTAWA,

Wed., Aug. 14.

Fare, \$2.00.

Becoming popular.

Those who do business with the
oven are recognizing the superior
quality of our pure extract of Vanilla.
It is all that we claim for it. Not a
chemical product, made direct from
the Vanilla Bean, contains no artificial
coloring matter. Try it. The Medi-
cal Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

JUNK.

I am still paying \$8 a lb in cash for
old rubber boots and shoes, including
gum boots, delivered at my junk yard,
west side of Market Square. I am also
paying high prices in cash for all kinds
of scrap iron, rags, bones, scrap cop-
per, lead, zinc, brass and pewter. I
also buy horse hair, bicycle tires, gar-
den hose and in fact all kinds of worn
out material commonly called junk.
Remember the place, west side of
Market Square. Out of town parties
ship your junk to me by rail or boat.
I will take care of it and remit the
cash by first mail.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. STEVENS.

NELLIE SEDORE.

Beloved wife of William Waddell
passed away at her home at West
Plain, on August 1st, 1907, aged 30
years. Deceased was the third daugh-
ter of Mr. Alex. Sedore, of West Plain,
and was married about twelve years
ago to her now bereaved husband.
She leaves three children to mourn the
loss of a loving mother. Deceased
leaves a sorrowing father and mother,
six brothers and four sisters, Mrs.
Peter Windover, of Marlbank, Mrs.
Clifford Davis, Mrs. Hawley Arnold,
John Marshall, Alex. of West Plain,
Mrs. Arch. Martin, of Thomasburgh,
Albert in Rochester and Freeman, of
Watertown and Charlie at home.
Mrs. Waddell was of a loving dis-
position and was loved by all, which
was shown by the large funeral which
was held on Saturday. Much sym-
pathy goes out to the sorrowing hus-
band and children in their sad be-
reavement.

Rolled Oats, 8½ lbs. for 25c.

J. F. KNOWLTON.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature
of *Chas. H. Pritchard*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

this claim has been substantiated by
the remarkable success it has won all
over America during this and the past
three seasons. The role of leading in-
terest, the girlish and beautiful wife
of a young clergyman, who is turned
out of a happy home for her fancied
wrong-doings, and because of the
malicious scandalizing of her enemies,
and the compromising advances of an
unscrupulous man, is played by Miss
Grace Bayley, one of the most distin-
guished of the younger leading women
in this country, and she has been sur-
rounded by a cast, it is claimed, of the
highest excellence in every particular.

For painting barns.

There is no paint like Commonwealth
Barn Red manufactured by the Sher-
win-Williams Co. This paint will give
you the best color, cover more surface,
and wear longer than any other paint.
Ask us for prices, and color card before
painting. The Medical Hall—Fred L.
Hooper, sole agent for Napance.

Hay Fork Rope, Pulleys, Hay Rakes,
Scythes and Snaths, Scythe Stones,
Mower Sections, and Binder Twine.
M. S. MADOLE.

WE SELL

WM. GRAY & SON'S

Buggies

Celebrated Dane

Hay Loaders Horse Forks

Deering Binder Twine
Best Machine Oil.

A. O. ROBLIN,

South Side Market Square.

Get Your

**SCHOOL
BOOKS
AT PAUL'S**

We make a specialty of
keeping everything needed
for High and Public Schools.

A. E. PAUL.

Next Cambridge's.

Well Tailored Clothing.



Neat, Stylish,
Perfect Fitting

garments
distinguished for the

Faultless Manner

in which they are
made, at prices we
know will appeal to
you.

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor, Napanee.

No Express

There will be no issue of the Express next week as in accordance with old time custom the staff will take their week's holiday. However our Job Department will be kept open and all work will receive prompt attention.

A. S. Kimmerly continues selling, 4 cans corn 25c, Redpath's granulated sugar \$1.00 per 100, 6 bars Surprise, Comfort, or Sunlight soap 25c, Nonesuch or Manitoba flour 2.10, Con Brand Soda 4c, 4 lbs washing soda 5c, 4 doz. clothes pins, 5c, 3 double sheets sticky fly paper 5c, coal oil 14c gal, good tea 2 lbs for 25c.

Decline of Trade Secrets.

The day of trade secrets and monopoly privileges is ending. At every trade convention, at every craft gathering, at every professional association, new discoveries in principle and new methods of practice are offered free to those engaged as competitors in the same business. It is recognized that no man is able to think a thing through to its ultimate application. His suggestion is instantly seized upon by others and comes back to him and to society vastly improved. If this is true of mechanical and professional invention, it must be true of business improvement. The methods by which a great business is organized, the plans by which its capitalization is secured, its relations to other organizations and individuals, on any just theory of progress deserve to be known. Every individual and every institution gets a great deal more out of society than it gives. This is particularly true of institutions specially chartered by society. Trade secrets are out of date.

Germany's Rulers.

Germany is ruled by one emperor, four kings, six grand dukes, seven princes and one simple count. These sovereigns occupy very different degrees of importance, even in the eyes of their own immediate subjects, but in one degree or another they all enjoy the dignities and privileges of kingship, and all have to face some of the responsibilities of state. Every one of them has a capital and a court of his own. Some of the capitals are not very big cities, but they are all very proud. Among them are places with populations of 11,000, 9,000, 6,000 and

PERSONALS

Mr. F. J. Roblin was in Belleville on Monday.

Mr. Wilkie McCoy returned to Cobalt on Monday.

Mr. Tom Wales, Toronto, spent a few days in town last week.

Mrs. Ed. Godfrey, Rochester, N. Y., is visiting her mother. Mrs. Dr. Maxwell, Lime Lake.

Mrs. Perry Huffman and Miss Edith Vine are spending the week in Peterborough.

GIANT TRIPLETS "Currency" "Bobs" and "Stag" Chewing Tobaccos, in big plugs. Quality always the same, 24-3m

Miss Edna Connolly returned to New York yesterday.

Miss Lena Losee, of Picton, is the guest of Mrs. C. W. Guess, Bridge street.

Miss Addie Wilson leaves this Sunday evening for Rochester, where she has accepted a good situation.

Master Clarence Wilson returned home on Wed. after spending a couple of weeks with friends in Rochester.

Mr. John Fraser, of Napanee, left for New York Tuesday to visit his son and two daughters.

Mrs. J. A. Shibley returned last Saturday evening from a very pleasant time with Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Shibley at Sharbot Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Johnston and Miss Johnston, Bath, were in Napanee last Monday.

Mr. C. M. Warner arrived home from Providence trip last Monday.

Mrs. Wm. Bartrim, of Parham, was in Napanee Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Rud Perry, has disposed of her brick house on John St. Napanee to Mr. J. Johnston, of Bath, who will occupy the same the 1st October.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Kellar, Croydon, were callers at our office on Wednesday.

Miss Margaret O'Neil is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Bell, Deseronto.

The Misses Rooney, of New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hanley.

Mrs. W. F. Gerow spent a couple of days last week in Ottawa.

Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Conn are enjoying a vacation in Pembroke.

Mr. John E. Clark, Mr. Chas. Clark, of Rochester, spent last week the guests of Mr. A. C. Clarke.

Mayor Ming and sons, Mr. C. A. Anderson and Mr. J. A. Wilson and son have been enjoying a week's fishing at their camp in the north country.

Ex Warden R. A. Fowler, Emerald, has been appointed Licence Commissioner for Lennox Vice J. R. Fraser, deceased.

Miss Kathleen Shibley, daughter of Morley Shibley, Chatterton, Ont. was in Napanee Tuesday.

Miss Katharine VanDerwater, Regina, Sask. was in Napanee on Tuesday.

Mrs. Damon S. Warner and Miss Gladys O'Bierne, of Stratford, were in Napanee this week visiting Mrs. Warner, John St. and left for Toronto Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry Douglas and Mrs. Dewdney and children, of Toronto, are spending a month in Napanee.

Mrs. W. E. Blakley, Trenton, is the guest of her brother Rev. C. W. Demille.

Mr. Thos. Marsh, New York, is the guest of his mother, Mrs. P. Marsh.

Mr. S. B. Leary, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Brock Leary.

The Express Staff will take their annual holiday next week.

Mr. A. T. Rose spent his holidays in Boston.

Mr. Chas. Miller, New York, is

The Triumph of the Time! CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

1907 TORONTO 1907

August 26th to September 9th

Our Country's Resources	Canadian Progress Illustrated	Our Country's Industries
\$400,000	In New Buildings	\$400,000
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Napanee's New

5c. = WONDERLAND = 5c.

On John Street, (Two Doors from this Office.)

FAMILY THEATRE

A place where Ladies' and Children are especially invited to come, where every attention and courtsey will be given for their comfort.

Watch for the Opening Day.

A. E. WILSON, - - - Proprietor.

Misses Nora and Allie Wheeler and Miss Winnie Meagher took in the excursion to the 1000 Island on Thursday.

Miss Edna VanLoven is visiting her grandmother Mrs. Wright, Violet.

Mrs. Benson and Mrs. Boyle, of Belleville, spent a few days this week guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Roy.

Mr. Ben Davy arrived home from the west this week. Mrs. Davy went as far as Toronto to meet him.

Mrs. Both and Mrs. Philip Hearn and daughter spent Sunday with Mrs. Will Cummings, Ernestown.

Mrs. Dr. Cartright spent a few days last week with her sister Miss Hora, Kingston.

Mr. A. D. McRossie, Brooklyn, N. Y. is spending a few days in Napanee.

Miss F. L. Burgess is spending the holidays with her sister Mrs. Hicks, Dexter, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Fralick and son Whitney, returned to Chicago last Saturday.

Mr. Richard Chown, Kingston, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. Fred Smith returned from the west.

If You Wish to be Successful

ATTEND THE

**KINGSTON BUSINESS
COLLEGE Limited.**

head of Queen Street, CANADA'S HIGHEST GRADE business school. Book-keeping, Shortland, Typewriting, Telegraphy and all commercial subjects thoroughly taught by competent, experienced teachers. Enter at any time. Rates very moderate.—Send for Catalogue.

H. E. METCALFE, J. E. CUNNINGHAM,
President. Secretary.

Gold Watches,
Gold Filled Watches,
Silver Watches,

and all have to face some of the responsibilities of state. Every one of them has a capital and a court of his own. Some of the capitals are not very big cities, but they are all very proud. Among them are places with populations of 11,000, 9,000, 6,000 and 5,000. Arolsen, the capital of the principality of Waldeck-Pyrmont, has only 2,620 inhabitants. The entire population of the principality of Lichtenstein, the smallest of them all, is about 9,500 souls. The capital is Vaduz, with 1,139 inhabitants.—Boston Transcript.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

We are ready for school opening with a fine stock of Books and other supplies. Try us this year.

A. E. PAUL.

NEW GOODS

We have just placed in stock some of the latest Creations in Men's

NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, CAPS, HATS, and FANCY VESTS

We are also showing a strong range of New Early Fall Suits, the very latest styles and Patterns. Call and have a look.

New Goods are the Cheap-est. Old Goods are Expensive at any price.

Graham & VanAlstyne.

I. C.

And no more tired, weary, eyes.
No more groping in the dark.
Everything bright.

Eyes Feel Right

This is the verdict of all who are wearing Smith's specially fitted glasses.

If you have a suspicion your eyes are not just right, have them examined, you may need glasses or you may need special treatment in any case a test will cost you nothing at

Smiths' Jewellery Store

Quebec, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Brock Leary.

The Express Staff will take their annual holiday next week.

Mr. A. T. Rose spent his holidays in Boston.

Mr. Chas. Miller, New York, is spending his holidays with his father, Mr. Sid Miller.

Mrs. Reuben Shipman is visiting friends in Watertown.

Mrs. Eleanor Hay, Owen Sound, is the guest of Miss Lena Benjamin, Yarker.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Pringle spent a few days last week with friends at Wilton.

For Quality and Quantity ask your dealer for the new big plugs of "Bobs" "Stag" and "Currency" Chewing Tobaccoes. 24-3-m

Mrs. R. S. Meacher and granddaughter, of Virginia city are the guests of Mrs. Jas. Hosey.

Miss Lena Root is visiting friends in Cobourg.

Mr. Isaac Lockwood, of Napanee left on Wednesday to visit friends in Montreal.

Miss Carrie Cowan, daughter of Dr. Cowan of our town left for Prescott Wednesday to visit friends.

Miss Annie Allingham, New York, is visiting her sister, Miss Mollie Allingham.

Mr. Chas. Watson, Ackron, Ohio, a former resident of Napanee is renewing acquaintances in Napanee and Newburgh.

Miss Nettie Huff is visiting friends in Campbellford and Peterborough.

Mrs. Ace McCoy and two daughters, of Rochester, are guests of Mr. C. McCoy Clarksville.

Mrs. W. G. Baughan and family are spending a week at 1000 Island Park.

Miss Maggie Gordanier is visiting her aunt Mrs. G. W. Webb, Loughbreeze, Ont.

About three hundred took in the Trinity church excursion to 1000 Islands on Thursday.

Mr. Mark Pizariello, La Tuque, Que. is spending a few weeks in town with his family.

Mrs. R. S. Ham and Miss Winnie Ham are spending the week with Mr. Ham's mother, Mrs. T. B. Ham, Wilton.

Mr. J. W. Jewell has secured a contract to repair and remodel the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. C. Hardy. Dr. Cartwright will occupy the residence when completed.

Mr. S. A. Gaudin, principal of Green Victoria School, Belleville, and his daughter, Frankie, spent Thursday at their cousin, Rev. Mr. Horton's, Morven. They found Miss Horton much improved, though still very weak.

Mr. M. B. Mills and family are enjoying the breezes on the bay and St. Lawrence in the yacht, "Madge."

Mrs. J. C. Hunter is visiting friends in Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. John Edgar and wife, of Arr. prior, are renewing acquaintances in town.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Boyes, Kingston, spent Sunday at Yarker, guests of Mrs. Jos. Connelly.

Mr. Jas. Scott, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cliff.

Mrs. G. A. Plevitt is spending a few days at Bagin's.

Mrs. John Hamby and daughter, Vivian and her mother, Mrs. Huffman returned on Tuesday from a month's visit with friends in Chicago.

Mr. Walter Russell is spending a few weeks in the North Country for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. O. L. Herring and children, of Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Brisco, Ernestown.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Stevens and daughter Grace are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stevens.

Miss Daisy Moore, Deseronto, and her friend Miss Hene Anderson, of Pembroke, spent Sunday the guests of Miss Florence Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Fralick and son Whitney, returned to Chicago last Saturday.

Mr. Richard Chown, Kingston, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. Fred Smith returned from the west.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Paul and Miss Helen Paul, of Philadelphia, are spending a couple of weeks with relatives in Napanee and Roblin.

Miss Grace Ward returned on Wednesday from New York.

Mrs. Amos Kimmetly and Master Arthur Kimmerly are spending a couple of weeks with friends in Brockville.

Mrs. Husband, of Carman, Manitoba is the guest of her son, Mr. Marcus Husband, Newburgh road.

BIRTHS.

BLACK—At Napanee on Tuesday, August 6th, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Black a son.

McCABE—At Gananoque, Thursday, August 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCabe, formerly of Napanee, a daughter.

DEATHS.

WADDELL—In Richmond, on Friday, Aug. 2nd, 1907, Mrs. Waddell beloved wife of Mr. Wm. Waddell, aged 36 years.

DOLLER—At North Fredericksburgh on Wednesday, August 7th, 1907, Catharine Dunbar, relict of the late Lewis F. Doller, aged 75 years 10 mos. Funeral will take place from her late residence at 2 p.m. this afternoon at the white church, Morven.

Use No-Flies-Here for cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. Drives away flies, ticks, insects and vermin. 1 gallon makes 6.

M. S. MADOLE.

A PRIVATE DENTIST.

One-Luxury This Man Will Have When He Gets Rich.

"If ever I get really rich," said the man with a toothache, "I shall have a private dentist. What do I want of a private dentist? Well, I'll tell you.

"It's bad enough anyway to suffer from your teeth, but to me this suffering is made doubly distressing by the circumstances attendant upon my visit to the dentist's office.

"I arrive there to find the dentist working away upon the teeth of some patient in his chair, and that always sort of disturbs me—to find somebody else being worked over and cared for while I wait in distress. I think I am entitled to all the care and sympathy. And maybe I find somebody else waiting, perhaps a friend of the person in the chair, or somebody waiting his turn, come ahead of time, and that disturbs me, for I like to wait with my pain in solitude.

"But the dentist gets through with the patient in the chair on time for me, and I take my place under his hands. And I don't doubt that I get his concentrated and complete attention and skill while he is operating upon me, but I can't get away from the idea that he is working as rapidly as he can so as to be ready for the next patient.

"And then, with all my pain, I can't forget either that person in the waiting room waiting his turn after me, and waiting without a particle of sympathy for me, and, in fact, rather impatient of my presence and thinking of himself alone. This is rather wounding to my self esteem.

"In fact, however I regard it, a visit to the dentist's office is always a jarring experience. My dentist is a man of the highest professional skill, and, as I said, I am sure I get his best care, but still all these familiar things that I have mentioned to you jar me, and I would avoid them all if I could. So when I get real rich I shall certainly have a private dentist."

Gold Watches,
Gold Filled Watches,
Silver Watches,
Enamel Watches,
Beautiful Bracelets,
Beautiful Brooches,
Lovely Rings,
Newest Designs
of Chains.
Natty Charms
and Locks,
Necklets and Locketts.

Don't fail to call and inspect the Store of Good Quality.

Right Prices.

F. CHINNECK, Jeweller

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

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R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee.

DEROCHE & DEROCHE.

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.

H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.

Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Town every Wednesday.

W. G. WILSON,

BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.

P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.

OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street, Napanee, Ont.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue to out of town visits, but if our friends at York and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

The Best is None to Good.

We are offering the best, get your Fruit Jars from us. We have them in all sizes. Also Jelly Jars and Durham's rubber rings, which are white and the only safe kind for you to buy. We have extra glass tops and rings for Jars. Try us and you will find the best the cheapest.—The COXALL CO.

Cord wood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light